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GDR DELEGATE DENIES WESTERN CHARGES AT MBFR TALKS

LD181459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[Dispatch by PRAVDA and TASS correspondents I. Melnikov and I. Maslov: "Realism Needed"]

[Text] Vienna, 13 March--The 251st plenary session of the participants in the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was held here today.

Unfortunately, the West still refuses to respond constructively to the socialist countries' compromise proposals. Today the NATO side still did not react to the proposal made here 21 February this year for a speediest exchange of updated numerical data as to the strength of the armed forces of the states directly involved in the talks as of 1 January 1980.

At a meeting with journalists held after the session the Western spokesman set forth the main aspects of the speech delivered at the plenary session by Ambassador E. Jung, head of the FRG delegation. Judging from this information, the West German diplomat attempted to accuse the socialist countries of "failing to devote due attention to a consideration of the question of so-called concomitant measures." The groundlessness of such allegations was at once demonstrated by the GDR delegation's press attache. Right from the start of the talks he said, the socialist countries have advanced a clear-cut concept on this issue too: The aforesaid measures must be closely connected with reductions of both armed forces and armaments. These measures, he said, must not go beyond the framework of the agreed region of reductions in central Europe. This is not a new proviso, and it is well known to the Western participants. However, they are continuing to display an unconstructive approach to our concept and are proposing their own "concomitant measures," which go far beyond the boundaries of the region already agreed upon. On the other hand, measures are being put forward which have no direct connection with the reductions already proposed. In other words, they cannot be the subject of these Vienna talks which are discussing the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe and related measures.

It is becoming obvious, the press attache emphasized that the West is making overstated and unjustified demands on us with regard to its "concomitant measures." All this is subordinated to NATO's previous desire to secure unilateral advantages for itself. Finally, the Western "measures" run counter to the agreed principle of the talks, which stipulates that the security of neither side will be prejudiced.

In conversation with us Ambassador E. Keblusek, head of the CSSR delegation, paid special attention to the fact that the socialist countries have always proceeded and continue to proceed from the premise that the Vienna talks represent an important stage on the way to strengthening stability, security and peace on the European Continent.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS TEST BAN MEETING HELD IN GENEVA

LD181202 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Geneva, March 18, TASS--A meeting was held today of the delegations of the USSR, the USA and Britain to the talks taking place here with the object of drafting a treaty on a total and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests.

EDITORIAL ARTICLE SCORES U.S. BOYCOTT, ALTERNATIVE OLYMPICS PLANS

LD191231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[Editorial article: "Price of Ambition"]

[Text] Moscow awaits the Olympians. Preparations are nearing completion. It is a tense time for the Soviet Organizing Committee of the 1980 Olympiad: Reports on team preparations and applications to take part in the summer Olympic games are arriving here every day from all over the world. Today everything is ready at the sports installations and in the cities which in 123 days' time will receive the participants and guests of the 1980 Olympics. Newspapers, television and radio sports commentators in many countries are preparing to cover the games.

Moscow was unanimously chosen as the venue for the summer Olympic games by the International Olympic Committee [IOC] in 1974. In accordance with that decision IOC representatives and the Soviet Olympic Committee assumed a number of commitments. An IOC session recently reaffirmed its decision to hold the Olympic games in Moscow. They will take place between the planned dates, despite intrigues by enemies of the Olympic movement.

Who, then, are these enemies? Certainly not the athletes. Certainly not the national Olympic committees of various countries. Certain politicians have impudently interfered in the international sports movement with a view to wrecking the holding of the Olympic games in Moscow for the benefit of U.S. President Carter's personal ambitions. An "anti-Olympic council" has been set up at the White House for this purpose (it turns out that such a thing can happen in "free" America). With cynical disregard for the Olympic Charter and the traditions of the Olympic movement Washington politicians are trying to impose on other countries at government level the decision to boycott the 1980 Olympics--a decision dictated by the short-term plans of Carter's election organization--and then to force the National Olympic Committee to obey this decision.

Washington makes no secret of the fact that the campaign to wreck the Olympics is being mounted for strictly political purposes. What Carter and his "team" want is not rapprochement between people and nations--which is the purpose of the Olympic movement--but a split, disunity and tension. They do not even hide the fact that what the present U.S. administration would like most of all is a conflict which would make Americans rally around the incumbent President and distract them from the domestic problems which are tearing the United States apart.

Carter's calls for a boycott of the 1980 Olympics did not originate today or even yesterday. He set his sights on this target back in 1978. Suffice it to recall that Washington threatened to "wreck the Moscow Olympics" at the time of the trial of the American spy Shcharanskiy. A year later, at the time of the provocative ballyhoo fanned by Carter over the "Soviet presence" in Cuba, there were also threats to wreck the Olympic games in Moscow. Now, fuelling the cold war atmosphere, the White House has switched from threats to actions.

Emissaries of the Washington opponents of the Olympic movement are scurrying about the world, and directives, each one more scathing than the last, are being issued with the sole purpose of clouding the sports festival of the world's youth. Whole countries and governments and individual sportsmen are being subjected to crude pressure and blackmail. There are copious threats not to issue passports for trips to the USSR, to ban leave for those who are working and not to allow abroad members of Olympic teams and coaches. That is human rights and freedoms for you! That is what the U.S. administration's talk of civil rights is really worth!

Here is a further trick by the U.S. administration. Washington recently announced that the White House will undertake to seek venues for so-called "parrallel games." U.S. presidential adviser L. Cutler, to whom the White House has assigned the special role of "undermining" the Olympic movement, is now publicizing this idea among journalists and maintaining that already "all is ready for the holding of equivalent games" in which athletes who did not go to Moscow will be able to participate.

All the athletes, tourists and officials who went to Lake Placid saw for themselves the organizational "capabilities" of those who are trying to make political capital out of sports. Even the American press does not hide the fact that, from the organizational viewpoint, Lake Placid was a total failure. It must be said very definitely that Cutler is deliberately misleading the athletes of Western countries in an attempt to persuade them that the Carter administration's venture can even in some way take the place of their participation in the Moscow games.

American athletes in particular have already spoken out on this issue. "I am 100 percent against not participating in these games"--this was Californian athlete Al Feuerbach's comment on President Carter's call to boycott the Moscow Olympic games. Lake Placid Olympic champion E. Heiden, as is known, replied in the negative to President Carter's direct question as to whether he supports his idea of a boycott of the 1980 Olympics. The same stand has been taken by the majority of American athletes, who are rightly indignant at Carter's attempts to debar them from participating in the 1980 Olympics, for which they have been training for 4 years.

In their unscrupulous game White House official spokesmen, particularly the same L. Cutler, do not stop even at direct lies when they try to convince journalists that either the IOC or the USSR organizing committee...will themselves abandon the 1980 Olympics once the United States succeeds in persuading some of its allies to support its boycott on account of the notorious "Atlantic solidarity."

Nowadays the Olympic movement, which was revived in 1894 after the establishment of the IOC at the Paris congress, embarces more than 140 countries, dozens of international sports organizations and millions of athletes of all colors and of the most diverse political and religious convictions. Starting with the first Olympiad of modern times, held in Athens in 1896, the Olympic flame has been relit regularly every 4 years. Only the world wars extinguished it--the games were not held in 1916, 1940 or 1944.

Right from the start of the Olympic movement's revial its organizers sought to prevent the games from being used by individuals, organizations or governments to derive personal, political or commercial profit. Recently IOC representatives once again urged the United States not to use athletes to resolve its political problems.

The Soviet public fully supports this appeal. Making sports the servant of politics would mean passing sentence on the Olympic games and international sports in general. If Soviet people followed the flawed logic which the American administration is trying to assert in sport, then our athletes would probably have had to ignore the winter Olympics at Lake Placid.

Hegemonist ideology and pretensions to global supremacy show how far certain U.S. circles are from understanding realities. The imperial pose now struck by the American administration on questions of international sports is simply grotesque. It was no accident that Kane, president of the U.S. Olympic Committee, voicing regret at the fact that the Carter administration declared its stand on the question of participation in the Moscow Olympics to be "irrevocable," sarcastically remarked: "Nothing can be irrevocable, with the exception of stupidity and death."

The attempts currently being made by American ruling circles to mix sports not simply with politics but with the policy of undermining detente and cooperation in international affairs naturally arouse world public indignation. This reveals a clear intention to transfer bloc politics to sports. Washington's pressure, however, is leading to the opposite result for the White House--to the strengthening determination of all the world's athletic public to uphold the independence of the Olympic movement and to uphold its humane ideas.

ATTEMPTS TO ORGANIZE ALTERNATIVE OLYMPICS END IN FAILURE

LD182114 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Geneva, March 18, TASS--The attempts by opponents of the 1980 summer Olympic games to respond to the provocative calls of the Washington administration to boycott the games in Moscow and organize "alternative games" have ended in total failure. This was admitted at a press conference here today by the initiators of the meeting in Geneva that was convened under pressure by Washington to discuss plans of holding some sort of a "sports festival" at a time coinciding with the Moscow games.

It became obvious already at the very beginning of the Geneva meeting that the American administration had failed in its hopes to draw over to its side even a small number of future participatory states in the Moscow Olympics. Besides the official representatives of the United States, Britain and Australia the meeting in Geneva was attended by delegates of only five countries and observers from four.

It is indicative that the Geneva meeting was not attended by such big West European states as the FRG, France and Italy, on which great pressure is being put by the American administration in its attempts to persuade them at all cost to boycott the Msocow games.

The talks in Geneva passed in conditions of secrecy and behind tightly closed doors alternatingly at the British and American diplomatic missions. After two days of barren debate the participants in the talks had to admit their inability to suggest any alternative to the Moscow Olympics, which, as is known, has the support of most countries and the world sports community.

EEC SEEKS TO PULL ASEAN INTO 'ORBIT OF IMPERIALIST POLICY'

LD181003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[Vsevolod Kalinin "Commentator's Column": "Pressure on the Association of Southeast Asian Nations"]

[Text] Bangkok--A meeting of ministers of countries belonging to two economic groupings --the ASEAN and the EEC--has been held in Kuala Lumpur, the Malaysian capital. It resulted in the conclusion of an agreement on cooperation and on increasing the volume of trade and capital investments. At the same time, as the local press pointed out, the meeting took place under the sign of contradictions between the European "Nine" and the Asian "Five." Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice president of the EEC Commission, was forced to admit the existence of a wide gulf between developing and capitalist states and the unbalanced nature of their trade and economic relations. As in the course of previous ASEAN-EEC dialogs, the Common Market's representatives, disguising their neocolonialist designs, promised their Asian partners that they would study ways and means of surmounting the trade barriers which stand in the way of goods from Southeast Asian countries. But experience shows that one should not rely on the promises of imperialist states.

Using the ASEAN countries' interest in leveling out economic ties with the EEC, certain representatives of Western states made an attempt to pressure these countries so as to draw them into the orbit of imperialist policy in Southeast Asia and make them support the decisions of the EEC's Rome meeting aimed at interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs. A particularly unseemly role was assumed by FRG Foreign Minister H.S. Genscher, who made coarse, slanderous attacks on the Soviet Union and virtually demanded that the ASEAN countries support Washington's present anti-Soviet policy. Statements about a "Vietnamese threat" were also heard at the meeting, and demands were made for direct interference in Kampuchea's affairs.

It is characteristic that immediately after the Kuala Lumpur meeting ended, Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua began a tour of the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore. He is continuing the attempt to indoctrinate the Southeast Asian countries in approximately the same spirit.

In connection with the Kuala Lumpur meeting the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has published a statement protesting at attempts to interfere in Kampuchea's internal affairs. A statement has also been issued by the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which totally rejected the false fabrications contained in the final documents of the meeting of ASEAN and EEC representatives.

The Kuala Lumpur meeting has shown that the West is making increasingly persistent attempts to put pressure on ASEAN, seeking to turn it into a military-political organization. This cannot fail to alarm the Southeast Asian countries' public.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS WESTERN ATTITUDES TO PLO

ID181643 Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD

[Georgiy Kuvaldin commentary]

[Text] Moscow, March 18, TASS--The Western press lately writes much about "positive changes" in the stand of the EEC countries and some other Western countries in respect of the Middle East conflict and about a "better" understanding by Western statesmen of the essence of the Palestinian problem and the demands of Arab countries directed at the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Indeed, some changes for the better are taking shape in the position of individual countries, first of all France. Thus, the concluding documents of the recent tour of six Persian Gulf countries by the President of France Giscard d'Estaing mentioned for the first time the official recognition by the French side of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination. It was noted in them that a peace settlement in the Middle East requires the participation of all interested sides, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Austrian Government recently announced its official recognition of the PLO. These steps were positively evaluated in Palestinian circles although it was noted in these circles that the position of France is not clear-cut on such important and fundamental questions as the right of Palestinians to create their own state and the role of the PLO as the sole lawful representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

On the whole, however, the position of Western countries, especially the United States and Britain, is characterized by a denial of the lawful rights of the Palestinians, whose problem lies at the base of a just settlement of the Middle East conflict. The statesmen in these countries are exposed to a strong and permanent influence of Zionist circles.

The anti-Palestinian directedness of the Middle East policy of the United States is well-known in the Arab world where it is remembered that during the most acute, critical moments of the development of the situation in that region the United States univariably sided with Israel and actively supported its aggressive designs. Using as a cover talk about "Palestinian refugees and "civil rights" of Palestinians official Washington has invariably denied and continues to deny to the Arab people of Palestine the main right, the right to national self-determination and the creation of its own independent state.

President Carter's decision to disavow the position of his permanent delegate to the United Nations Organization, who had "mistakenly" voted for a resolution condemning the setting up of Israeli settlements on occupied Arab territories, was new convincing evidence of Washington's pro-Israeli course.

In an interview to the MONDAY MORNING weekly, the PLO permanent observer at the United Nations Organization Z.L. at-Tarazi said that this step had demonstrated President Carter's inability to make responsible and principled decisions.

The British Tories are trying to keep pace with their American allies. At a meeting with representatives of the British Jewish community Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington assured them that there were no changes whatsoever in Britain's Middle East policy. He also said that in the present situation Britain had no intention of recognizing the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The peoples of the Middle East region begin to realize more and more that the prime aim of international imperailism, first of all American imperialism, has been and continues to be the strengthening of its military-political presence in the Middle East, the establishment there of its undivided rule and the creation of conditions there for continuing the plunder of the area's natural wealth.

That is why the imperialists' aggressive plans are being increasingly repulsed by these peoples who resolutely reject imperialist interference and patronage and are protecting their lawful right to be masters of their own natural wealth.

IZVESTIYA SCORES, EXPOSES MOTIVES OF U.S. ARMS EXPORTS

LD180929 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[T. Yemelyanov article: "Torchbearers at the Powder Kegs"]

[Text] The problem of the international arms trade becomes more acute every year. The USSR has repeatedly put forward initiatives to achieve coordinated decisions on limiting weapons sales and deliveries. The Soviet Union began talks with the United States to this end more than 2 years ago. To this same end the USSR put forward proposals at the UN General Assembly special session in 1978 "On Practical Ways Toward Ending the Arms Race," which indicated ways of limiting the international arms trade. Unfortunately these constructive Soviet proposals were greeted with silence by Western imperialist circles. Why?

The great English poet and humanist G. Byron bitterly asked his contemporaries 150 years ago: "We have had the 30 years' war and the 70 years' war--has there ever been a 70 years' peace or a 30 years' peace? Has there ever been a single day of universal peace?"

The content and concern of that question have not lost a grain of topicality since then. And although as a result of tireless efforts by the Soviet Union and all the socialist community countries the guns have been silent in Europe for more than 30 years now, there has still not been even "a single day of universal peace" in the world: Since 1945, after World War II, more than 100 major armed conflicts and local wars have broken out in the world one after another. Calculating on the basis of the duration of these conflicts, it emerges that since 1945 several days of military operations engendered by imperialist forces' aggressive aspirations have been compressed into each calendar day.

On the threshold of the eighties, under pressure from the changed realities, these forces are afraid of launching into overt military adventures, although this possibility is not excluded, judging from recent U.S. preparations in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, and also from the accelerated formation of the "quick-reaction corps." But they are developing with all the more zeal and intensity the mighty deal with death, fraught with new military conflagrations--the weapons trade. The United States has long been its main initiator. The authors of a book published in New York write: "We sell and supply throughout the world weapons worth billions of dollars. ...As a result military conflicts break out between countries armed by America." The American politician Clarence Long: "The United States is the world's biggest weapons dealer, an arms supermarket. We have become merchants of death." George Tayler in the book "The War Business": "The United States has created a dangerous, uncontrollable weapons market in the world, by sowing a wind which could one day become a whirlwind." These very typical statements were given illustration recently by America's NEWSWEEK, which published a real "black map" of the world entitled "The United States--The World's Weapons Arsenal"; it depicts 135 countries to which the United States exports weapons and military hardware.

In 1952 the weapons trade in the capitalist world amounted to about $300 million. In the last 30 years or so the United States has sold other countries weapons and military hardware worth $100 billion, which is 330 times more than the whole of the rest of the capitalist world in 1952: Despite the present Washington administration's promises, no tendency toward a reduction in the trade in lethal goods has been observed in the United States. On the contrary, this dangerous business increases every year. In 1978 American deliveries of weapons and military hardware abroad exceeded 1977 exports at a total cost of $13 billion, and by the end of 1979 exports had passed the $14 billion mark.

Exports of American weapons pursue political goals above all. TIME magazine reports that approximately 20 percent of U.S. weapons exports are accounted for by private enterprise manufacturers licensed by the State Department. The rest of the weapons are sold by the state, which acts as intermediary. The political goals pursued by the United States, in particular in weapons exports, were again formulated recently by Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security adviser: to safeguard "important interests abroad, including in the three vitally important strategic zones outside our hemisphere--West Europe and the Near and Far East."

Through the mid-sixties the bulk of the weapons exported by the United States went to West Europe. Now the military monopolies of European NATO countries have launched a fierce competitive struggle with their transatlantic "colleagues," as indicated, for instance, by the episode of the foisting on West European countries of the fantastically expensive American electronic espionage system known as AWACS.

NATO's nuclear missile rearming, planned in December 1979 by the NATO session under U.S. pressure, is not only a dangerous military-political act by the West, but also big business for U.S. military monopolies. This can be seen from the example of Britain alone. The rearming of the British Navy with sophisticated American Trident nuclear submarines will cost the British vast sums of money--more than 5 billion pounds sterling.

Since the late sixties the main flow of American military exports (more than 80 percent) has been to the developing countries. This has reflected, first, the sharp intensification in the U.S. neocolonialist policy. As the well-known Western historian A. Sampson writes, "weapons deliveries to the Third World constitute colonialism and exploitation... even without military intervention. The purchase of weapons creates in Third World countries the illusion of strengthening sovereignty--in actual fact it gives rise to new forms of dependence." Second, from the whole developing world the United States has singled out two regions above all--the Near and Middle East, where in connection with the Egyptian leadership's betrayal of Arab interests it saw broad opportunities for creating its own major military presence close to the USSR's southern borders. It is no accident that the French journal LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE drew attention to the fact that in 1976 through 1979 export deals for American weapons with Near Eastern countries alone totaled the vast sum of nearly $37 billion, one-half of which has already been realized.

For a long time the Americans regarded Iran as one of their most important bastions in the region: Under the shah's regime Iran was the major importer of American weapons in the whole of the Near East and Middle East. The United States regarded the loss of Iran following the revolution there as a serious undermining of its positions on the Asian mainland. The abortive U.S. attempt to use intervention in Afghanistan to turn that country into its own bridgehead forced the United States to turn its attention to Pakistan, which the Americans consider the most suitable for that role today. That is why they are supplying it with weapons worth hundreds of millions of dollars. The accelerated arming of Pakistan was the main purpose of Z. Brzezinski's trip to Islamabad. A major new hotbed of danger for many countries, and not least India, is thereby being created in Asia.

Pentagon chief H. Brown's Beijing visit at the beginning of 1980, unprecedented in the history of relations between the United States and the PRC, imparted major impetus in terms of involving China in Washington's aggressive policy directed against China's neighbors. Information linked into the press to the effect that Brown took with him a secret draft contract on arming China. According to the New York TIMES, the United States envisages--for the sake of declared "general strategic aims"--supplying Beijing with weapons worth tens of billions of dollars. Contributing to China's militarization means hampering the solution of international problems.

There is another dangerous aspect to American arms exports. Its essence was reflected, for example, in a book by former American counterintelligence officer Thomas (Gerveyzi). It quotes facts exposing the hypocritical campaign over the human rights question. Naming "a number of countries where the human rights observance situation is by no means a happy one," in particular South Africa, Rhodesia, Chile, Uruguay, South Korea and certain other countries, the author writes: "We (verbally--T. Yemelyanov) express our condemnation of repressive governments by supporting (formally--T. Yemelyanov) the embargo on arms sales to South Africa, Chile and Uruguay in response to accusations of human rights violations in these countries. But how easily these embargoes are broken!... It also remains a fact that, by giving some of these countries police equipment [sredstva], free military aid and help in training servicemen, we will do far more to create a base for political repression than to counter it...."

In the last 5 years alone the countries mentioned by T. (Gervayzi) in which all rights and freedoms are suppressed have purchased American military equipment worth $17.5 billion. During the same period 12,732 secret police officers from these countries have undergone military, police and counterinsurgency training in the United States.

The political aims pursued by the United States in its weapons exports are entirely in line with the expansionist ambitions of the military-industrial complex. The U.S. military department, which sells weapons to 63 countries, annually concludes 200,000 agreements with manufacturers of military products, around 40 percent of these orders being distributed among a dozen major American monopolies. They are making really colossal profits from military business. According to a Senate committee's figures, many of these monopolies recorded profits of 50-200 percent in 1977, the three largest chalking up over 500 percent!

U.S. military corporations are putting very strong pressure on the administration to further expand arms exports. In the struggle for world arms markets the big American concerns are bribing politicians in other capitalist countries on an unprecedented scale. Everyone remembers the massive corruption scandals involving Northrop, Lockheed, McDonnell Douglas, General Electric and Grumman which in recent years alone have spent hundreds of millions of dollars bribing foreign politicians and members of the military.

The military-industrial complex leaders in a number of West European countries are trying to keep pace with the U.S. ruling circles and American monopolies. The arms trade has become one of the most important components of NATO's overall aggressive strategy. Arms exports from Great Britain, for example, rose from fiscal 1971-1972 through fiscal 1978-1979 from 242 million pounds sterling to 901 million, that is, nearly four times over. France, which is second to the United States in the arms exports sphere, increased its exports six fold 1970 through 1977.

But perhaps the most telling figures are those describing the activity of the FRG military-industrial complex: From 1970 through 1977 West German arms exports made a fantastic leap in monetary terms, increasing 100 times over! In a very short period the FRG has become the world's fourth biggest arms dealer. In 1978 the FRG exported weapons worth almost DM 2 billion to more than 50 countries. The trade assumes very diverse forms: supplies of aircraft, missiles, tanks, warships; the sale of entire military plants; joint production and arms trading with firms in other countries; the granting of licenses and technology transfers.

The massive legal and covert military business done by the United States and the European NATO countries in the international arms trade is a serious danger to peace. It is opposed to the relaxation of international tension and contributes to the creation of new and explosive hotbeds of threatening new military conflicts. The struggle of the world's peoples to reduce and, in the long-term, halt the military monopolies' arms trade is an integral part of the general struggle for disarmament and peace.

As for the Soviet Union, it stated quite clearly, a long time ago, its readiness for talks to limit the international arms trade. As the Soviet proposals "On Practical Ways Toward Halting the Arms Race" at the special UN General Assembly session in summer 1978 said, in order to solve this problem "sensible and exact political and international law criteria must be formulated to define in what situation and in respect of which recipients arms supplies are justified and permissible, and in what cases they should be prohibited or severely limited. These criteria must be based on the UN Charter, on the definition of aggression and on the UN decisions regarding the rendering of material and moral support to peoples struggling for liberation from colonial and racist oppression."

NOVOYE VREMYA: 'TORN THREADS' OF DETENTE 'WILL BE MENDED'

LD181619 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 10, 7 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Life Will Win in the End"]

[Text] Moscow announced the withdrawal, beginning on 25 February, of a further group of Soviet tanks units from the GDR. You will recall that the world was informed of the Soviet Union's decision unilaterally to withdraw 20,000 of its soldiers and 1,000 tanks from central Europe in L.I. Brezhnev's 6 October 1979 Berlin speech. Since then the international situation has changed for the worse. Under these conditions some commentators have been wondering: What will Moscow do? Will it continue the withdrawal of forces or put a brake on it?

Washington's recent behavior, especially since the events in Afghanistan, by no means strengthens the desire to beat swords into plowshares, let alone unilaterally. How many militarist measures has the United States rushed through and how many more does it intend to rush through using the "Afghan crisis" as a pretext!?

It is leaning on Greece, demanding its immediate return to the NATO military organization. Spain is also being pushed in that direction. It is pressuring Turkey which, in the eyes of the Pentagon and of official Washington, has no value other than the dubious honor of representing the North Atlantic bloc's southern flank and serving as a site for American military bases. Are the other countries better off as a result of placing their destinies in NATO's hands? Hardly. They too are allocated the role of bridgeheads and arsenals, airfields and bases, launching sites for Tomahawks and Pershings with all the dangerous consequences that would entail in the event of a conflict. The consequences would scarcely be less severe for the countries to which Washington allocates a seemingly less significant role--arms depots or transfer points for the "world gendarme." This is what is currently being demanded of Norway and Denmark.

On 1 March the U.S. defense secretary ordered the flag to be raised over the headquarters of the interventionist "quick reaction corps." Washington is beginning to switch from partitioning the world into zones of "vital interests" to provocative militarist actions: from the Caribbean to the Pacific, from Norway to Pakistan and southern Africa. Military maneuvers are being carried out everywhere and shows of strength are being organized, dozens of states being drawn into them.

If, in this situation, the Soviet Union had deemed it necessary to halt the further unilateral reduction of the size of its forces in central Europe, this measure would have been entirely justified. But it did not. Why?

Because Moscow is true to the decisions and pledges it makes, because it is sure of itself and its strength and that it is right; it is displaying the restraint and calm which are necessary especially as this other side has run amok. [paragraph continues]

Because Moscow is convinced that detente will continue and that all who treasure it must act in such a way as to make this possible.

Bellicose circles would very much like to provoke a "retaliatory toughness" on the Soviet Union's part in order to exacerbate international tension even more. There can be no doubt that the USSR will be able, in any circumstances, to stand up for its interests and the interests of its allies. And stand up for them firmly and resolutely. However, Moscow will not allow itself to become involved in the "brinkmanship" which, apparently, is again becoming the political fashion in Washington.

There never have been any objective reasons for leaving the path of detente, reaching for arms, curtailing traffic on the busy West-East trade and economic highway and exacerbating Soviet-American relations, on whose state the international climate depends to a tremendous degree. But there is an objective basis for continuing the policy which stabilizes the world and strengthens its security. This basis is the safeguarding of peace under the conditions of the nuclear age, when enough weapons have been stockpiled to destroy all life many times over.

The only sensible path, L.I. Brezhnev stressed in conversation with prominent representative of U.S. business circles A. Hammer, is that of reducing tension, limiting arms, and seeking mutually advantageous cooperation and mutually acceptable solutions to problems that arise on an honest and just basis.

At the present moment the solution of all these tasks is hampered. But there can be no doubt that life will win in the end. It will put right those who try to place the "vital interests" of the military-industrial complex and political establishments above the vital interests of mankind as a whole. The torn threads of detente will be mended. The present tension will be replaced by a period of stabilization.

UN VOTE RETRACTION EXPOSES U.S. NEAR EAST POLICY

LD181217 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[L. Koryavin article: "The Mask Is Discarded"]

[Text] It is not simply a political scandal. It is an exposure of an entire political course--the U.S. course on the Near East. The case of the vote on the UN resolution condemning Israel, when the American delegate, having raised his hand in support of it, immediately had his knuckles rapped, metaphorically speaking, by Israeli representatives, became the litmus paper which defined the U.S. administration's entire approach to Near East events. The little "for" rapidly dissolved in a big "no" from Tel Aviv. Washington responded to the Israeli outcry with the speed of a computer, and the U.S. President himself disavowed the result of the vote by his UN representative.

Some people would like to minimize this fact, which appeared in the world press in big headlines, by reducing it to a "misunderstanding," a "lack of coordination," or even a scandal, but an insignificant, "family" scandal, so to speak. In fact the roots of this event, which is continuing to accumulate new details, go much deeper in the politicial soil on which Washington intends to build relations in the triangle consisting of the United States, Israel and the Arab world.

First, a few additional details. The American press, in particular the New York DAILY NEWS, is now writing about backstage actions by Ephraim Evron, Israeli ambassador in Washington, "who obtained a secret meeting with the President to make him change the U.S. stance on the question of the UN vote." Let us recall that some time ago it was this same Evron who launched equally rapid activity when Andrew Young, former American representative at the United Nations, met with Z.L. at-Tarazi, Palestinian observer at that organization. On that occasion Young paid with his career; today the outcome was less fatal: The gap left by the scandal had to be closed by the U.S. secretary of state--they say he conveyed "inaccurate" instructions.

The American administration began to defend itself not only against attacks from Tel Aviv. It had to fight on two fronts: The U.S. Zionists lobby also displayed sharp claws. Its influence on U.S. political life, particularly in presidential election campaigns, is well known. It consists of a whole clan of influential people, advocates of the Zionist capital, whose activity is interwoven in the closest possible way with the main American monopoly groups. One veteran lobbyist gave this advertisement for his activity: "We have excellent access to people on Capitol Hill and in the government. We can obtain meetings with them when we like."

This time the reverse process took place: People from Capitol Hill rushed to the "Zionist mountain." The U.S. President delegated two of his advisers--Robert Strauss and Sol Linowitz--to meet with American Zionist organizations, and (this is really a scandal) they bowed their heads before an audience of many thousands, announcing on J. Carter's behalf that there had been a "misunderstanding with the voting" and that the United States "reasserts the unchanging nature of its relations with Israel and its active support for its course."

Thus we come to the main point. How many times has Washington spoken of the so-called "balance" and "impartiality" of the American Near East line; that is, of how the United States allegedly intends to act with parity [paritetno] toward Israel and the Arab states. The present administration also declared this when it came to the White House and when it embarked on its 4-year marathon of activity. But subsequent events have quite clearly exposed these propaganda maneuvers by Washington and shown that in its Near East course it is oriented one-sidedly--toward the most active military and financial support for Israel. The United States encourages its aggressive course, having become a participant in the Camp David deal; it implements a policy of undermining Arab unity and opposes one of the main conditions of a Near East settlement--the granting of the Palestinian Arabs' just rights, including their right to the creation of their own national state.

Official Washington has recently begun to don the garb of a "defender" of Islam. It is particularly zealous here in connection with events in Afghanistan, lyingly asserting that the Muslim population is being subjected to oppression there. But there is no need to defend Islam in Afghanistan, it is defended and guaranteed there by the democratic state itself and by its revolutionary decrees. Zbigniew Brzezinski, who went up to the Khyber pass during his visit to Pakistan, should have taken a look beyond Afghan territory--toward the West Bank of the Jordan, the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights, Jerusalem--all the Israeli-occupied Arab territories, where the Muslim population is subjected to cruel persecutions on the part of the Tel Aviv gauleiters and where the occupiers are implementing a policy of genocide with respect to the indigenous inhabitants. That is where Muslim interests should be defenced.

It is typical that the United States noisily refused to support the UN resolution, in which Jerusalem is described as occupied--I repeat, occupied--Arab territory. The Muslim peoples can check the sincerity of attitudes toward their interests by the approach displayed toward the problem of that "eternal city," where historic and religious monuments of Islam are located.

Having described an imaginary circle of flirtation with the Arab states, the United States came back rapidly to its starting point--support for Tel Aviv. Moreover it also supported the aggressive acts of Israel, which illegitimately declared Jerusalem the state capital. Thus Washington virtually shares the moral responsibility with those who are implementing a policy of outrages against the Muslims' national aspirations.

One more important detail. Now, when the United States has disavowed the results of the Security Council vote, alarming news has come in from Jerusalem: The occupying authorities have decided to drive the Arab population out of yet another district of the city and create instead a quarter where only Israelis will live.

Thus the Israeli expansionism, encouraged by Washington, is getting its claws into Arab territories more and more extensively. Those are a few of the features exposing the imaginary transatlantic "defenders" of Islam.

PRAVDA SEES LATEST U.S. MEETINGS, TALKS 'STOKING' IRAN CRISIS

ID190941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Around Iranian Events"]

[Text] Washington, 14 March--Official Washington is continuing to stoke an artificially created atmosphere of crisis around the question of the detention in Tehran of U.S. diplomats accused of espionage activity against Iran.

A White House spokesman has announced that yesterday President Carter had an unscheduled meeting with former President G. Ford during which, in particular, the Iranian question was discussed. In turn a State Department spokesman has stated that 51 Iranian diplomats have already left the United States in accordance with the Washington administration's decision to reduce the number of Iranian diplomats in the United States; as is well known, this is part of the sanctions against Iran.

Political commentators note that J. Carter continues to believe that, at the present stage, the stoking of an "atmosphere of crisis" around the problem of the U.S. hostages accords with his electoral interests.

While focusing attention on the so-called problem of the hostages, the U.S. administration has still failed to meet a single one of Iran's demands regarding the former shah. Evidently it is no accident that U.S. propaganda organs have again dragged out their story that the shah needs an "emergency operation." H. Jordan, the President's closest assistant, who is regarded as Carter's right-hand man, has gone to Panama. Announcing this, CBS television stressed that Jordan "will have talks there with the Panamanian on questions concerning the shah of Iran, who is in that country."

'Emergency' Consultations

ID190823 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[From TASS 15 March roundup: "Events in Iran"]

[Text] Washington--The U.S. administration is continuing to fuel the artificially inflamed anti-Iranian hysteria in the country which, in political observers' opinions, is wholly in accordance with the current President's election aims.

An emergency conference devoted solely to the American-Iranian conflict has been held in the White House. Secretary of State C. Vance, Defense Secretary H. Brown and the President's closest assistants Z. Brzezinski and H. Jordan took part in it. The conference heard a report from Jordan, who has just been on a trip to Panama, where he held talks with that country's leaders on issues connected with the former shah of Iran's presence there. As is well known, the handing over of that criminal to the Iranian authorities is one of the main conditions for the release of the American diplomats held in Tehran, who are charged with espionage against Iran.

A White House spokesman categorically refused to comment on the problems broached at this emergency conference or even to confirm the very fact of Jordan's trip to Panama.

U.S. PREPARED TO ASSIGN MAJOR ROLE TO PRC IN AFGHAN 'WAR'

ID181506 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Pyatko and Aleksandr Fedonin]

[Text] A meeting between Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security adviser, and Zhang Wenjin, Chinese deputy foreign minister, will take place in Washington today. Yesterday he held talks with U.S. Secretary of State Vance. According to AFP, the sides advocated adopting joint measures directed in essence toward escalating subversive activities against Afghanistan. Also Washington would not mind assigning to Beijing the main role in waging an undeclared war against the sovereign republic to hide the real scale of its participation in equipping and training the bands of Afghan counter-revolutionaries.

DECISION ON MILITARY SALES TO PRC TIMES WITH ZHANG VISIT

ID181650 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Washington, March 18, TASS--The U.S. State Department has officially sanctioned the sale to China of U.S. military equipment. Thus, in particular, as the UPI agency reported, supplies have been allowed to Beijing of the latest communication equipment, radars, military transport planes, etc.

American observers point out that in all evidence the State Department has specially timed this decision to the arrival in the USA of PRC Deputy Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin.

On the agenda of the three-day U.S.-Chinese talks, which opened here, are questions pertaining to a strengthening of bilateral relations, in particular further steps for the cooperation of Washington and Beijing in support of counterrevolutionary gangs sent into Afghanistan. The newspaper New York TIMES pointed out that the talks will cover a "coordination of actions" by the USA and the PRC vis-a-vis Afghanistan.

Zhang Wenjin already had a meeting yesterday with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher. He is also to meet with Vice-President Walter Mondale, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski, who is the main inspirer of the "Afghan hysteria" in Washington and other leading figures of the U.S. administration.

According to a spokesman for the U.S. State Department, the meeting between Zhang Wenjin and Cyrus Vance proceeded in an atmosphere of "friendship and cooperation." Hospitality accorded in Washington to the Beijing emissary is evidence of the fact that the USA has made another step in a dangerous direction under the pretext of the developments in Afghanistan, drawing closer with a country which resorts to open aggression against neighbouring sovereign states. The United States is actually pursuing a policy of encouraging an aggressor which openly lays claim on the territory of other states.

PRAVDA TRACES SECRETARY BROWN'S PROGRESS TO 'HAWK' POSTURE

ID181325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 80 p 5 ID

[S. Vishnevskiy article under the rubric "International Notes": "With the Kid Gloves Off"]

[Text] Obliging biographers on the banks of the Potomac have for some time been building up a reputation for Secretary of Defense Harold Brown as a restrained and prudent gentleman, a scholar with a doctorate. "Brown could scarcely be called a rabid hawk," the New York TIMES recently wrote of him. True, his admirers neglected to mention that the doctor's scientific work was done chiefly in the Livermore Laboratory, where he was involved in the development of nuclear warheads. Nor did they say anything about the fact that, while he was U.S. Secretary of the Air Force, he seemed to be a typical hawk, advocating the escalation of the bombing of Vietnam. They tried to forget these "youthful indiscretions" when, as chief of the Pentagon, Brown at first behaved circumspectly and respectably. He did not go in for Brzezinski-style virtuoso anti-Soviet oratorios. He used, so to speak, kid gloves.

But even the Pentagon chief has been caught up in the current wave of anti-Soviet hysteria which has swept Washington. His respectability has evaporated. Precious little restraint remains. In his recent speeches Brown has shown himself a true disciple of Edward Teller, the belligerent "father of the hydrogen bomb" and a rabid interventionist.

For example, speaking at a recent meeting of the New York Council on Foreign Relations the secretary of defense gave a public demonstration of the gendarme's fist--this time with the kid gloves off.

The speed with which Brown changes his views is really breath-taking. A year ago he said, "The greatest direct threat to our fundamental interests are economic and foreign exchange forces." During this short period, it appears, the U.S. strategic situation has radically altered and the "main threat" to U.S. vital interests now, Brown would have us believe, is of course military and, no doubt, Soviet. With all the zeal of an ordinary hawk propagandist the secretary of defense talks about "Russia's historical ambitions" in southwest Asia and about the USSR's pretensions to the Persian Gulf's oil resources.

Brown seems to have clean forgotten how, in late December last year, speaking at McDill Airbase, he threatened Iran with military sanctions. Now he has said: "If there is any external threat to Iran's Islamic revolution, it comes from the Soviet Union and not the United States." In accordance with the vagaries of transatlantic fashion, the Pentagon chief is now making himself out to be a protector of Islam and a defender of Muslims.

At McDill Airbase the secretary of defense gave the Iranian revolution as the reason for the buildup of U.S. military might in the Persian Gulf region, describing it as "a particularly vivid example of events reminding us that we must be in a position to quickly transfer armed forces" (to distant parts of the world). In the New York speech the reason advanced for these military preparations was...the events in Afghanistan! The word is that the secretary of defense's ingenious press aide Thomas Ross is already dreaming up a stock of new pretexts and excuses for his boss's future speeches.

After regaling his audience with a display of rhetorical acrobatics, the Pentagon chief turned to military matters. A no longer mythical but very real threat to peace and the security of peoples over a vast area posed by the United States emerged in graphic detail.

The White House likes to moralize whenever it tries to justify U.S. interference in Muslim countries' affairs. Brown dispensed with lachrymose sentiments. "Our interests can be stated very simply: to insure access to suitable sources of oil supplies." He really could not have put it more simply or more cynically. He casually divides up oil from the Near and Middle East between the United States and its allies: 13 percent to the United States, 45 percent to the FRG and so on. This oil, by the way, is not "Atlantic" but Iranian, Iraqi, Saudi Arabian, Kuwaiti, Omani and so on--which the Columbia University graduate would do well to remember.

The secretary of defense has no illusions about how the peoples of the region will react to attempts to appropriate their national resources. He admits that the peoples are actively opposed to foreign dominance. Hence the Pentagon's classic conclusion: to destroy any resistance to U.S. hegemonism, "with the help of any force necessary, including military force."

Brown makes no bones about the fact that he is for "a permanent U.S. presence in the troubled regions." As during the Pentagon's adventure in Vietnam, he is pinning his hopes on U.S. military superiority--in this case, the superiority of its naval forces.

Brown plans to turn the Near and Middle East region into a vast firing range and powder magazine. He plans to have U.S. ships with landing forces aboard cruising permanently in the waters of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. The southern sky will be filled with the drone of U.S. Air Force squadrons. Like a snow leopard, the "quick reaction corps" will be poised ready to spring.

The secretary of defense presented the local population with a number of demands. There wasn't enough oil for his liking, and he wanted them to grant access to ports, airfields and other facilities for the deployment of the transatlantic military.

The aggressive nature of the U.S. gendarme forces was openly revealed: "There is no need to wait for the first shots to be fired." The interventionists consider that the very first and still not completely clear signals will be sufficient to start military actions. These rash formulas are offered by the same politician who in 1975, with good reason, warned of the danger of local conflicts developing into a large military conflagration.

Freely or otherwise H. Brown admitted that the "quick reaction corps'" military tasks are by no means new. But, suddenly stopping short, he urged that "we should not torment ourselves with the specter of the past." However, the specter of the ignominious defeats suffered by previous interventions relentlessly pursues the Pentagon militarists, reminding them of the inevitable fate of any new adventures.

FOREIGN POLICY AIMS AT COOPERATION WITH U.S.

LD181502 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0315 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD

[Nikolay Shishlin commentary: "Beijing Whips Up Tension"]

[Text] Hello, comrades. Today, I would like to talk about China's foreign policy. There are many circumstances which induce me to do so, and in particular the fact that in March, the Chinese authorities officially broke off negotiations with Socialist Vietnam. Two rounds of these talks, first in Hanoi and then in Beijing, produced no results. The Chinese side acted arrogantly at the talks, trying to put forward demands as ultimatums to the SRV representatives. Now a pause has been proclaimed in these talks, and it is not known how long this will last.

Beijing acted in a similar way at the Soviet-Chinese talks on the normalization of relations. In Moscow, the Chinese representatives made unilateral demands on the USSR and totally refused to discuss the proposals of the Soviet side. The time when another round of the Soviet-Chinese talks will be held remains unclear due to China's position. Turning its back on constructive proposals, drawing back from the normalization of relations with the Soviet Union and Vietnam, bringing new complicating factors into its relations with the socialist countries, the Chinese leadership is concentrating its efforts in foreign policy on several aims, in several directions. The first and probably the main aim is to arrange broad cooperation in all sorts of fields with the leading imperialist states, primarily with the United States.

Here is a curious fact. On 13 March, Zhang Wenjin, vice minister of foreign affairs of China, arrived in Honolulu in the Hawaiian Islands. Honolulu, that was a strange place to start the visit. There, the Chinese traveler was doing neither more nor less than obtaining information about the deployment of U.S. Armed Forces in Asia. Then he left for the United States, for Washington, to be precise, where meetings were arranged for him with U.S. Secretary of State Vance, Brzezinski, the President's assistant for national security, and other high officials in the American administration. What are the Chinese and American representatives talking about now? What they are discussing is no more or less than the coordination of Chinese and U.S. policy on Afghanistan. They are also discussing the ideas which were put forward during the visit at the beginning of the year to Beijing by Harold Brown, U.S. defense secretary. There, during his visit, Brown made it understood to his Chinese colleagues that the United States is changing its policy in military matters in relation to China.

Although, in words, the United States appears to refuse to sell weapons to China, in fact it is willing to provide so-called ancillary military equipment for China and is willing to provide China with up-to-date technology which could be used for arms production. That is, it is a matter of forming a partnership of some kind, maybe not officially formulated, but a dangerous partnership, and furthermore in a field which is particularly sensitive, the military field. One may think it was fair comment that the journal U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT wrote during Brown's visit to Beijing that China wants from the United States, more than anything else, the creation of an official military alliance directed against Russia. It must be said, in general, that the methods used by Chinese officials in order to secure cooperation with the West are quite simple, even rather crude, I would say. China eagerly welcomes any expansion of the U.S. military presence in any point in the world, in any region in the world, and encourages the United States to intensify the so-called hardline which has caused the present acute worsening of international tension. And if one looks a little way ahead, one finds that further visits and further contacts are planned between the United States and China, in particular, Geng Biao, one of the people very close to Deng Xiaoping, the present Chinese leader, is to visit the United States.

This trend in Chinese policy, the search for ways to a still greater rapproachement with the West, is undoubtedly the dominating one in the active steps being taken by Chinese diplomats and Chinese politicians.

Another important trend, which fits in with the first one, consists of China's line of complicating in every way, whenever possible, the situation, regardless of what region of the world is in question. This is clearly seen in the attitude of present-day China to the so-called crisis situations, of which, unfortunately, there are quite a few in contemporary international life. Let us take, for instance, the Near East. What is China's position here? China is playing quite a complicated game here. On the one hand, it wants to present itself in the role of friend of the Arab peoples and does not want to complicate relations with the Arab countries. On the other hand, China, ingratiating itself with the United States, is far from inclined to condemn the Camp David deal. So this is a double game. On one hand, China considers that the Camp David deal is a step in the direction of a settlement; on the other, the Chinese are trying to tune in, as it were, to the just demands of the Arabs concerning the satisfaction of their just demands and in particular the satisfaction of the demands of the Arab people of Palestine. But these two positions do not fit together, since the Camp David deal is a step away from an all-embracing settlement, a just settlement, in the Near East. But apparently, in the final reckoning, in playing this double game, China gives priority to relations with the United States, to relations with Egypt and also with Israel, over the just struggle of the Arabs.

Take the attitude of the Chinese to the situation which has arisen in the Middle East. It may well be recalled, I think, that the visit by Hua Guofeng to the European countries ended precisely in the Middle East, and Hua Guofeng was practically the last eminent visitor to meet the shah. The last year, after the anti-shah revolution in Iran, the Chinese even considered it necessary to apologize for this visit to the shah. But in fact, in general, these apologies sound quite false, inasmuch as China is actively supporting U.S. policy in the Middle East, both as far as the legitimate rights of the Iranian people are concerned, and quite clearly as far as the U.S. struggle and the struggle of those who support the United States against the April revolution in Afghanistan is concerned. It is China which is actively arming Pakistan, and through Pakistan, the bands of counterrevolutionaries which are used to weaken the Afghan April revolution. It is China, as I have already recalled, which reckons on coordinating its policy in relation to Afghanistan with the United States. It is China which is calling on the United States to act in as hard a way as possible in relation to the Soviet Union in connection with the whole situation in the Middle East.

And if one takes such a stormy region as southern Africa, everyone remembers that it was the Chinese who supported the separatists in Angola. The Chinese organized all sorts of provocations in relation to that country, making use of an adjacent country, the Congo. The Chinese maintained and continue to maintain quite broad links with Pretoria, with the racialist regimes of the Republic of South Africa. Chinese officials and the Chinese authorities are waging a systematic campaign of slander and hatred against revolutionary Cuba and particularly Cuba's noble activity in supporting progressive forces in a number of African states.

Indeed, it is hard to think of any complex situation in international politics into which China is not trying, as a rule, to introduce still more complicating factors, and this, of course, is a thoroughly calculated position. China actively applauds NATO's plans to equip the territory of a number of West European states with the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles. China applauds Carter's decision regarding the formation of the rapid deployment force. It welcomes any actions by the U.S. administration directed toward strengthening U.S. influence in the Caribbean zone.

This trend in the actions of present-day Beijing shows that China continues to seek tomorrow [ishchet zavtrashniy den] by whipping up international tension. It considers that in conditions of an exacerbation of international tension, the West will pay more dearly for playing the China card. All this raises the price for the services which Beijing is now performing for imperialism.

But there is yet another trend in Chinese foreign policy which I would also like to mention. This trend is connected with the desire to introduce complicating factors into the socialist world itself. This is the tactic of the so-called differentiated approach to the socialist countries, when Beijing ardently courts certain socialist countries, makes all sorts of advances and proposals, while defaming others, subjecting them to anathema; while to others again it promises all sorts of economic benefits. This line of introducing divisive factors into the socialist community is quite evidently apparent, and naturally the fraternal socialist countries oppose this line by their unity of action, solidarity and pursuit of a really principled course. By this principled course we mean both counteraction to Chinese hostile actions against the interests of the socialist world and, at the same time, readiness really to normalize relations with that country.

But if one takes a more or less all-round view of Chinese foreign policy today, if one looks at all these trends of which it is composed, then quite a clear picture emerges: Present-day China is working for hegemonistic aims. There are, of course, certain variations of emphasis in the speeches of Chinese officials; whereas, for instance, previously not a day went by without talk in Beijing of the inevitability of another world war, nowadays, if they mention this at all, it is comparatively rarely. Furthermore, at the Fifth Plenum of the CCP Central Committee it was said that China is acutely interested in preserving peace, since peace is an essential condition for the implementation of the program known as the four modernizations. But they want to build this peace on the basis of knocking together a broad anti-Soviet, antisocialist front. They say plainly that a most important element in this struggle by China in the international arena must be the consolidation of those forces which oppose what the Chinese call Soviet social imperialism. There is also, let us note, the old theme, namely: China is trying to introduce as many complicating factors as possible into Soviet-U.S. relations, with the minimum aim of acutely worsening them, and in the present case, of course, the Carter administration undoubtedly very well suits those at the helm of the ship of state in present-day China. And as a maximum, of course, China would like to see on the basis of these shortsighted calculations which they make in Beijing a direct clash between the Soviet Union and the United States.

This is the Chinese policy. It is undoubtedly to a certain extent in contradiction of those steps which are being undertaken by the same China in its internal policies. One might think that pragmatism in internal policy, certain steps being undertaken in order to assess more soberly such periods in Chinese history as are connected with the policy of the great leap forward and the Cultural Revolution would force the Chinese leaders in this connection to take a long, hard, critical look at that which comprises the foreign-policy inheritance from Mao Zedong. But they do not renounce this foreign-policy heritage.

These are, of course, real contradictions in Chinese policy which cannot endure indefinitely. But today, assessing the hegemonist policy of Beijing, we must see clearly that this policy is contrary to the interests of detente, is contrary to the interests of making the international political climate more healthy, and thus the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are striving for the leveling out [vyravnivaniye] of international relations, are striving to foil imperialism's attacks on detente, and at the same time are forced to struggle against Chinese hegemonism too, forced to struggle against the dangerous actions of Beijing in international affairs. Present-day Chinese foreign policy has deep organic flaws, primarily in that this policy contradicts the interests of the peoples, who want peace for today, for tomorrow, for all time. Furthermore, this policy objectively contradicts the interests of the cause of social progress, the interests of the world revolutionary process, and no one has ever succeeded in stopping the course of history by subjective contrivances. And, finally, current Chinese foreign policy also contradicts the vital interests of the Chinese people themselves, who really do need peace and who need to concentrate all the country's efforts and resources on creative aims.

And so one may say of Chinese foreign policy: Yes, this policy is dangerous but it is a policy without a future. It can have no future.

HUANG HUA'S SOUTHEAST ASIAN TOUR CALLED 'FAILURE'

LD191056 Moscow TASS in English 1027 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Tokyo, March 19, TASS--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua's diplomatic mission to a number of ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) states has ended in failure. Beginning with March 11 Huang Hua has visited the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore and left today for Bangkok for talks with the Thai foreign minister.

Beijing attaches great importance to Huang Hua's Southeast Asian tour in the hope of drawing countries in this region within the orbit of its hegemonistic strategy. The newspaper NIHON KEIZAI writes today that during his talks in Manila, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore the Chinese minister put emphasis on the discussion of the Kampuchean and Afghan "questions". But these talks only demonstrated the dissimilarity of their positions since China gives preference on a "military settlement" of the Kampuchean and Afghan questions while the ASEAN member countries favour a political settlement.

During the current tour by the Chinese foreign minister representatives of ASEAN countries stressed their intention to firmly follow their own diplomatic policy that lays accent on dialogue and not on collision, NIHON KEIZAI said.

Japanese newspapers reported more than once the growing public anxiety in Southeast Asian countries in face of Beijing's intensified hegemonistic policy, specifically its aggressive actions in Indochina and the build-up of its armed forces. The countries of Southeast Asia also see a real threat in the fact that Beijing is establishing close ties, specifically in the military field, with the USA and Japan in an effort to secure for itself a basis for stepping up its economic, political and military expansion in Southeast Asia. The Southeast Asian countries visited by the Chinese foreign minister, unambiguously rejected this policy as unacceptable and expressed themselves in favour of a peaceful settlement of international problems.

DPRK JOURNALIST GROUP VISITS MOSCOW

SK170336 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1139 GMT 16 Mar 80 SK

[Text] A Korean journalists union delegation led by (Pak Tae-su), vice chairman of the union, has returned to Moscow from a visit to Ulyanovsk, where the Korean guests took part in an international conference of journalists from socialist countries. The conference was held on the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

While in Moscow, members of the delegation will acquaint themselves with the work of the USSR union of journalists, visit some publishing houses and mass media institutes, where they will meet their Soviet colleagues. They will also tour the Soviet capital city.

DPRK AMBASSADOR HOSTS PARTY ON 31ST ANNIVERSARY OF PACT

SK180658 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 15 Mar 80 SK

[Text] Comrade Kim Chae-pong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, on 14 March held a friendly cocktail party on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the signing of the economic and cultural cooperation agreement between the USSR and the DPRK.

Invited to the party were officials of the Soviet [words indistinct] organizations and representatives of the Soviet society.

In his address at the party, Comrade Kim Chae-pong pointed out that the agreement had a significant meaning in fostering cooperation between the peoples of the two countries in many quarters of thier lives.

He extended deep gratitude to the Communist Party and the Government of the USSR and to the entire Soviet people for their rendering help to the socialist construction in the DPRK, for their support of Korean people's struggle for peaceful reunification of the country, and for their expressing solidarity with the struggle.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON USSR-MONGOLIAN COOPERATION TALKS

Economic Expansion, Enhancement

LD180951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 March--A routine session of the Soviet-Mongolian intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation has been held here. The Soviet delegation was headed by I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Mongolian delegation by D. Maydar, first deputy chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] Council of Ministers.

The commission examined questions connected with the further expansion and intensification of Soviet-Mongolian economic cooperation and the enhancement of its efficiency, guided by the fundamental accords reached between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian Peoples Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, in August 1979.

Great attention was paid to the fundamental avenues of the development of cooperation between the USSR and Mongolia for 1981 through 1985 proceeding from the results of the coordination of the two countries' state plans for this period.

There was an exchange of opinions on the implementation of cooperation programs between the two countries' ministries and departments and specific measures were outlined for their successful fulfillment.

The progress of the construction of the joint Soviet-Mongolian Erdenet cooper and Molybdenum mining and enrichment combine in the MPR was examined and questions connected with the operation of its first section and the construction of fuel and energy establishments with the USSR's technical assistance were discussed.

Great attention was paid to questions of increasing the efficiency of the work of enterprises in the light and food industry and agriculture and improving working and everyday living conditions for MPR stockmen.

On the basis of the results of the commission's work a protocol was signed. During its stay in the MPR the Soviet delegation was received by J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers.

Delegation Returns to Moscow

LD181457 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] The Soviet Government delegation headed by I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which had been participating in the work of the 19th session of the Soviet-Mongolian intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation, returned to Moscow from Ulaanbaatar 14 March.

The welcoming party at the airport included B. Gotob, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR.

BRIEFS

USSR-JAPAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES--A plan for cultural cooperation of the alliance of Soviet societies of friendship and cultural relations with foreign countries and the USSR-Japan society on the one hand, and the Japan-USSR society on the other, for 1980, has been signed in Tokyo. It provides for the implementation of a wide range of measures to enable the peoples of the two countries to become better acquainted with each other and with each other's lives and cultures, and to facilitate the strengthening of bilateral friendship and cooperation. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD]

STEPANOV REJECTS AFGHAN 'NEUTRALIZATION', CITES 'INTERFERENCE'

LD181347 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 10, 7 Mar 80 pp 8-9 LD

[A. Stepanov article: "The Undeclared War Goes On"]

[Text] Following the lead of British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, discussion has flared up in the West about the proposal on the "neutralization of Afghanistan." President Carter is among the supporters of this idea. The head of the American administration is even prepared to grant "guarantees" of Afghan neutrality, on condition that the Soviet military contingent is withdrawn from that country.

The originators of the plan make out that Afghanistan is not a sovereign state and that there is no lawful government there which iscompetent to decide alone what policy it should implement. This is no accident. The point is that Washington, in conjunction with London and also Beijing, is ignoring Afghanistan's long-standing neutrality, flagrantly interfering in its internal affairs and doing everything to support counterrevolutionary forces. When they stop interfering, there will no longer be any need for the Soviet Union to give military assistance to the young republic. L.I. Brezhnev has stated this quite clearly.

Obviously Carrington's plan represents an attempt to avoid giving a direct answer to the Soviet proposals. In practice it only distracts attention from the undeclared war being waged in Afghanistan by the henchmen of imperialist circles and international reaction. It was under cover of talk about "neutralization" that on 21-23 February Afghan counterrevolution, with the direct participation of imperialist special services, provoked serious disorders in Kabul as a result of which many civilians were killed. The counterrevolutionary insurgents, incited from outside, received the necessary rebuff from the Kabul working people, armed detachments of patriots, the Afghan Army and the militia. After the arrest of the provocateurs, life in the capital returned to normal and tranquility was restored in Herat, Kandahar and Jalalabad.

But the undeclared war against the Afghan people, whose traces extend into neighboring Pakistan, goes on. In the course of this war terror, shameless speculation on religious feelings and subversive propaganda are all utilized. Many Afghans have been forced to take up Chinese, British and American weapons on pain of death. With such methods the "fighters for a sacred cause" are mobilized on Saudi and American money in Peshawar, and the same thing is happening in a number of regions of Afghanistan.

America's TIME magazine reports, for instance, that the counterrevolutionaries are terrorizing the civilian population. The magazine cites two episodes. Bandits stopped a bus going from Kabul to Jalalabad and shot on the spot all the men who refused to join them. That, the magazine explains in the words of a Western military attache in Kabul, is how the "insurgents provide themselves with manpower." Another episode. West of Jalalabad, bandits seized two West German trucks traveling from India to Europe and blew them up. Asked by the magazine's correspondent whether it is worth attacking Europeans, one of the counterrevolutionaries' leaders in Peshawar stated: "If a truck is stopped by fighters who can read, they check the passports; if they are illiterate, they simply shoot."

D. Norris, a correspondent of Britain's DAILY MAIL who visited provincial regions of Afghanistan, writes, citing local religious figures, that the so-called "rebels" kill people on the roads and carry out acts of sabotage. "They are not 'fighers for a sacred cause'--they are bandits to whom Pakistan has given Chinese rifles to provoke disorders," the holy men told Norris.

The British journalist saw traces of plunder: broken telegraph poles, cars overturned and burned. The driver of one of them, an Austrian, had been killed and two others were robbed. "Robbery can be the only motive for such actions...." Norris notes. "The bandit insurgents have only succeeded in one thing--arousing the local population's hatred."

Materials supplied by objective witnesses are a bitter pill for the organizers of the anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet hysteria. But the "psychological warfare" machine continues to spin. Ben Bradlee, correspondent of the Boston GLOBE newspaper, reported on several aspects of its work. Many Western embassies in Kabul, he writes, are simply sending their service personnel to the bazaar to see what they can find out about "battles in the provinces." Part of the foreign journalists' work consists of going round the embassies, in each of which the same "sensational stories" are repeated. But all the information is given by the embassies on condition that the source will not be revealed.

On the basis of his own experience B. Bradlee gives Western readers the following advice for reading reports from Afghanistan. If the report comes from "partisan" sources in Peshawar, it should be ignored.... If the report cites "diplomatic circles" it is obviously based on information from the embassy of the country which the correspondent in question represents.... If the report refers to "reliable Afghan sources," that source is probably...a cab driver.

In order to obtain really objective information on these events and on foreign interference in Afghanistan's affairs in general, it would be necessary not to collect rumors in the bazaar but to turn to competent Afghan organs, which have plenty of this information. Local television has already shown irrefutable evidence of the involvement of Western special service in the recent disturbances in Kabul. Viewers saw saboteurs who had been detained. It appears from their evidence that there are now several American military subunits in Pakistan. These are taking part in the training of terrorist groups chosen mainly from among Afghan emigres.

An investigation is taking place and its materials will be published. The criminals will be exposed, but will those who inspired their actions and gave them their blessing stop their intrigues? After all, the meaning invested by imperialist circles in the "neutralization" plan is intended to relieve them of all responsibility for flagrant interference in a sovereign state's internal affairs.

PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT REPORTS AFGHAN GOVERNMENT'S 'APPEALS' TO WORKERS

LD110008 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2220 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

["Afghanistan: Life Is Returning to Normal"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 11 March, TASS--PRAVDA correspondent Leonid Mironov reports from Kabul: "The situation in Afghanistan is becoming more and more normal with each passing day. At meetings in various populated areas of the country, representatives of workers, peasantry, youth, intelligentsia, patriotic and religious personalities, various tribes and ethnic groups have declared their intention to wage a struggle for the triumphant implementation of the ideals of the revolution.

"With the aim of awakening the conscientious attitude of the population, of creating in the country a situation of confidence and trust, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the government of the repulbic have issued a number of appeals to workers, peasantry, officers, intelligentsia and religious leaders. The necessary conditions are being created for the return to their homeland of persons who left because they were unclear about events, or because of the repressions carried out by the former regime.

"Lately, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has succeeded in carrying out successful negotiations with the representatives of some tribes who were misguided and who were resisting revolutionary rule. As a result of this, some of them have decided to hand over their weapons."

ATTEMPTED COUP AGAINST PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ NOTED

LD132138 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1501 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

["American Agencies on Attempted Coup in Pakistan"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, 12 March, TASS--According to a UPI report, 26 highly placed army officers who were involved in organizing a conspiracy against President Ziaul Haq have been placed under arrest. According to verification from diplomatic circles, the agency points out, the officers were arrested a week ago when Ziaul Haq, on receiving a warning of a planned mutiny in the top ranks of the army, took action to avert the coup. Those arrested include several generals, including retired Maj Gen Husayn Malik. He is currently in the central jail at Lahore. The UPI report says that this group was particularly displeased over Ziaul Haq's rejection of the U.S. proposal to provide comprehensive aid to Pakistan amounting to $400 million as totally inadequate.

An official spokesman for the Pakistani Government has denied reports that there had been an attempted coup in the country. A similar denial was issued by the Pakistani Embassy in the United States. Nonetheless a State Department spokesman stated that the U.S. Government had received "certain information which we cannot confirm" but which indicated that about 20 officers were involved in the attempt against Ziaul Haq. In reports received from Pakistan, UPI notes, there are certain contradictions surrounding the issue of how many arrests had been made, who had been arrested and how great the danger to Ziaul Haq had been, but various reports acknowledge that "something really did happen there."

According to reports in Western news agencies the resignation of President Ziaul Haq was demanded the other day at a meeting of the Pakistani Military Council by Lt Gen Iqbal Khan, deputy chief of staff, army; by (Saghir Sayed), deputy military administrator of Rawalpindi; and by General Tajammal, commander of the military garrison at Marri. All of them according to reports from the same sources, are under arrest.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1816 GMT on 14 March 1980 in a similar report adds the following: "Sources here link these reports by U.S. news agencies to reports from Pakistani quarters to the effect that Washington possessed information about a possibility that Pakistani President Ziaul Haq could be eliminated. Moreover, in Pakistan, with reference to U.S. quarters, rumours are being spread to the effect that creation of a new government without Ziaul Haq would be favourably received by Washington.

On the one hand, such rumours, as is asserted, were intended to pressure the Pakistani president in the wake of his statement about his refusal to accept U.S. aid. On the other, the Americans are allegedly apprehensive that the granting of aid with conditions remaining as they are could lead to a repetition in Pakistan of events on the lines of the Iranian developments. The idea is now being suggested to quarters opposed to the present Pakistani regime that Ziaul Haq's elimination could enable the U.S. Congress to increase military aid to Pakistan if "new faces" in power purposefully pursue a policy in the interests of the United States making a more active use of Pakistan against the Soviet Union and Afghanistan."]

Admission of Coup Attempt

ID172116 Moscow TASS in English 2107 GMT 17 Mar 80 ID

[Text] New York, March 17, TASS--The UPI news agency reports that Pakistani President Ziaul Haq admitted today that there was a coup attempt in the country. Until now the Government of Pakistan has refuted all reports about a conspiracy against the president and an abortive coup attempt as an absurd and ill-intentioned falsification.

As U.S. news agencies reported earlier, a group of army officers were arrested in Pakistan on suspicion of conspiring against the president. The AP news agency pointed out that they all held a critical view of Ziaul Haq.

Rumours, with references to U.S. circles, are afloat in Pakistan to the effect that the formation of a government without Ziaul Haq would be positively regarded by Washington. On the one hand, as is being asserted, such rumours were aimed at exerting pressure on the president after his statement on renunciation of "U.S. aid". On the other hand, as is being pointed out, the USA is fearing that the granting of aid under unchanged conditions may lead to a repetition in Pakistan of events of the type of Iranian ones.

Speaking in the Pakistani capital today Ziaul Haq told journalists that army generals who held the posts of governors and federal ministers have been relieved of their responsibilities of corps commanders. New commanders were appointed instead of them.

Touching upon the case of the arrested retired Major General Tajammal Hussain Malik, who is believed to have been involved in the conspiracy, the president stated that "we will deal with him according to the law."

Local Press Reports

ID180910 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 18 Mar 80 ID

[Text] Islamabad, March 18, TASS--The local press today for the first time reported the recent abortive coup in Pakistan which was "directed by foreigners". The PAKISTAN TIMES, THE MUSLIM and other newspapers carry a statement by President Ziaul Haq made to correspondents. "Though the foreign press, specifically the Voice of America and the Deutsche Welle broadcasting stations, the president said, exaggerated the rumours on an abortive coup in Pakistan with the object of complicating its internal and international position, such an attempt had taken place."

It has been learnt here from journalistic sources that two senior officials at the American Consulate in Lahore, A. Fuller and S. Aisenbrown hastily left Pakistan. Their "unexpected departure" is connected with President Ziaul Haq's statement on a recent "abortive coup in Pakistan directed by foreigners."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Gromyko, Puja Luncheon Speeches

LD191049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Soviet-Hungarian Talks"]

[Text] F. Puja, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian foreign minister, arrived in Moscow 17 March on a visit at the Soviet Government's invitation.

The guest was met at the airport by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and other officials.

M. Szures, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

That same day Soviet-Hungarian talks began during which A.A. Gromyko and F. Puja discussed the prospects for further strengthening and developing the relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic, and also certain topical international issues of mutual interest, including issues relating to curbing the arms race and to disarmament, European security and the situation in Asia.

Further talks are scheduled.

A.A. Gromyko gave a luncheon in F. Puja's honor during which speeches were exchanged.

Welcoming the guest, A.A. Gromyko said:

Our talks always take place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding and each time reaffirm complete unity of views on all the issues discussed. This causes profound and mutual satisfaction.

L.I. Brezhnev and J. Kadar make a tremendous contribution to strengthening the fraternal relations between our parties and states. Each meeting between our party and state leaders is a new page in the annals of Soviet-Hungarian friendship.

The successful development of the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Hungary greatly helps to strengthen the international positions of the whole socialist community and the Warsaw Pact countries.

That pact is the reliable shield of its member countries' security. For almost 25 years it has been an effective instrument for the joint elaboration of foreign policy strategy and the coordination of the socialist community countries' practical actions in the interests of peace, detente and disarmament.

Understandably, the Soviet Union, the Hungarian People's Republic and the other Warsaw Pact countries pay tremendous attention to European affairs. Together with our allies we have repeatedly put forward proposals aimed at promoting the transformation of Europe into a continent of lasting peace.

A precisely formulated proposal from the Warsaw Pact states involving renunciation of first use of either nuclear or conventional armaments against one another--that is, on not using force at all--is currently before the NATO military bloc and all participants in the all-European conference. [paragraph continues]

To take just this proposal alone, its adoption would create a historic opportunity to place the whole structure of international relations in postwar Europe, in its current shape, on a reliable foundation for peaceful development and fruitful cooperation among all states that signed the relevant treaty.

A great responsbility is shouldered by the NATO states that are blocking the adoption--and even, what is more, the collective consideration--of this proposal. This responsibility is further increased many times over by the fact that new obstacles are being created in the way of peaceful development in Europe--to which a great contribution is made by the commitments adopted by the 35 states under the Final Act signed in Helsinki. One such obstacle is the sharp turn in the policy of Washington and certain other leading NATO members toward further militarization and an intensified arms race--as attested by the recent NATO decision to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missile weapons in a number of West European countries.

The Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries have in the past warned the NATO states' governments that we would not allow the correlation of forces on the European Continent to be changed in favor of the NATO bloc, and to the detriment of the socialist community countries' security. But it looks as though the initiators of the aforementioned turnabout in NATO policy are coming to resemble reckless gamblers who give little thought to what might result from their game.

Our proposal, clearly formulated by L.I. Brezhnev and announced to the whole world, remains in force. If those who bear the main responsibility for the NATO bloc's policy have not discarded their commonsense once and for all, if they are not deaf to the aspirations of the peoples of Europe and the whole world--to live under conditions of the relaxation of tension and peaceful cooperation--then it is not too late to find a common language among the states that participated in the all-Eurppean conference on the fundamental questions of security and cooperation in Europe. These aims are to be served, in particular, by both the proposed conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe and the upcoming Madrid meeting.

The situation in the world today is complex. However, the Soviet Union is far from portraying it solely in a gloomy light. Those who are trying to erase detente from among the real phenomena of world politics are failing to take into account the fact that detente is deeply rooted in the peoples' consciousness and that there has long been no reasonable alternative to it. Of course, this does not mean that the difficulties in the present international situation will disappear spontaneously. What are needed to avert a repeat of the cold war are energetic and firm efforts to preserve and augment all the good things achieved, especially in the last decade, in the seventies.

What is attracting attention is not only the openly and, one might even say, ostentatiously pursued line of expanding the arms race, but also the tactics that Washington is using to camouflage this line. Washington is increasingly adopting deception, in the broadest sense of the word. Deceptions about Soviet foreign policy are intensively circulated. The indicators of this tactic are deceiving their own people, deceiving world public opinion, deceiving one another--but in such a way as to stick together, nevertheless. They are vying with one another in deception and sending their emmissaries to the ends of the earth to spread it round the world--in large doses in one country, in small doses in another, but deception all the same. Then they work out the balance sheet what they managed to achieve and what they did not manage to achieve.

A graphic example of this is Washington's attempts to do everything possible to prevent the upcoming Olympic games in Moscow. [paragraph continues]

Some people have even decided to ban the sale of Coca-Cola for Olympic games participants accustomed to drinking this beverage. What comment can be made on this decision? Let physicians help to diagnose what political disease has struck those who are machinating like this about the Olympics.

The circles which determine the U.S. foreign policy course and those who play up to them have recently been bringing the "heavy artillery," so to speak, into operation. In whipping up international tension, mainly in connection with events in Afghanistan, they talk more and more frequently and importunately about U.S. "vital interests."

They assert that U.S. "vital interests" are involved in the Persian Gulf and everywhere where oil is to be found. U.S. "vital interests" are involved in the Indian Ocean, too, you see. The same is said of West Europe. The same "vital interests" are said to exist in the Near East. And in all parts of Asia--from the south up to our borders--it is the same.

All these importunate arguments are imbued with the spirit of aggressive policy and expansion. They reflect purely imperialist ambitions and the insatiable appetite for profits at the expense of other countries and peoples.

This policy has met and will continue to meet with a resolute rebuff from all states which defend their own independence and national dignity. This policy has more than once in the past resulted in failure and shame. The policy has no future. It is no accident that a country like Iran, which is small in general terms and particularly so in military terms, has provided an example of staunchness in defending its national interests against imperialist pressure, blackmail and threats.

In conclusion I would like to express the confidence that our talks will promote the further development of Soviet-Hungarian relations in the interests of our countries, of the socialist community as a whole and of strengthening peace and the security of all peoples.

In his reply speech F. Puja expressed great satisfaction that his visit coincided with a time when Soviet people are worthily marking with new successes the coming great holiday of all progressive mankind, the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin, the founder of the first proletarian state. Together with you, he said, we will mark this memorable date.

This visit, Puja went on, is taking place a few days before the start of the 12th MSZMP Congress and on the eve of the 35th anniversary of our country's liberation.

I am convinced that in our creative work, today as throughout the 35 years since liberation day, we can count on the fraternal friendship and internationalist alliance between the Hungarian and Soviet peoples and the cooperation which is widening in every way between our countries as a reliable bulwark and source of strength in our labor. The visit of the Soviet party and government delegation headed by L. I. Brezhnev last year gave new impetus to the development of our fruitful ties.

A particularly important factor in our relations and our cooperation is the fact that we have the same assessment of the international situation and fight in a single formation for peace and security and for special progress.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries have always been consistent advocates of the consolidation of peace. [paragraph continues]

Since the very beginning of its 25 years of existence our defensive alliance, the Warsaw Pact Organization, has always watched over international peace and security. In present conditions we attach even greater significance to the further strengthening of our alliance and cooperation.

The international situation has recently become more complex and tendencies threatening the results of detente already achieved have strengthened. It is not the USSR or the socialist countries that are to blame for what has happened. The deterioration in the world situation has been caused by the attempts of imperialist circles to change in their favor the equilibrium of forces which is the fundamental basis of detente and to secure military superiority for themselves. China's leading circles are also largely responsible for the deterioration in the situation. In recent years we have always met with resistance from Beijing in our struggle for peace and international security. But the socialist community has always given a firm, principled answer to the main question which directly concerns mankind's very existence--the question of war and peace--and has always advocated the preservation of peace. We still hold these positions today, since there is and can be no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence.

We support the consistent and resolute peace policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government and the Soviet Union's desire--reasserted in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's recent speech--to counterpose the course of peace to the policy of war hysteria and unrestricted arms race. In order to implement these aims it is necessary to rebuff resolutely the provocations of imperialism.

The Hungarian People's Republic, in close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states, will continue to advocate the curbing of the arms race and progress toward disarmament. As before, we consider it important that the United States ratify the SALT II treaty and that NATO renounce its decision to deploy new American medium-range missiles in West Europe. We advocate the speediest convening of an all-European conference on questions of military detente and disarmament.

Countries embarking on the path of social progress not only have to overcome the severe consequences of colonial backwardness but also have to face the possibility of armed aggression by imperialism. Our party and government believe nobody has the right to dispute the peoples' right to wage the struggle for the national independence and for social progress. True to our foreign policy principles, we support the Afghan people in their struggle against outside interference and aggression by imperialism. We are assisting the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the struggle against Beijing's hegemonist aspirations. We have always supported the national liberation movement.

In conclusion Puja expressed the conviction that the present Soviet-Hungarian talks will promote the further deepening of the relations of friendship between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Soviet Union and that the development of their cooperation in the international arena serves the interests of our peoples as well as of the socialist community, and the cause of peace throughout the world.

Present at the luncheon were: M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; USSR ministers; chairmen of USSR state committees, and other officials; on the Hungarian side--Hungarian Foreign Ministry executives accompanying F. Puja.

The luncheon took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Completion of Talks

LD182130 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 18 (MTI)--MTI correspondent reports from Moscow: Frigyes Puja, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and Hungarian foreign minister, and Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Committee of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and Soviet foreign minister, concluded their talks in Moscow on Tuesday. Dr. Matyas Szuros, member of the HSWP Central Committee and Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Moscow; Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Roska; Victor Maltsev, Soviet first deputy foreign minister; and Vladimir Pavlov, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Budapest, took part in the discussions. A joint communique was adopted at the talks.

Frigyes Puja visited the Lenin Mausoleum on Tuesday and placed a wreath there. He also laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall. Dr. Matyas Szuros, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, hosted a luncheon on Tuesday at the embassy in honour of Frigyes Puja and Andrey Gromyko. Also present was Mihail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Toast speeches were delivered by the two foreign ministers and Dr. Matyas Szuros.

Departure for Home

LD181631 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1522 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, 18 March, TASS--Frigyes Puja, the Hungarian foreign minister, today left Moscow for home. He was on a visit to the Soviet Union 17-18 March at the invitation of the USSR Government. Frigyes Puja held talks in Moscow with Andrey Gromyko, USSR foreign minister.

At the airport the Hungarian foreign minister was seen off by Andrey Gromyko and other officials.

AGERPRES CITED ON U.S. DETENTION OF DIPLOMAT'S WIFE

LD190951 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Provocative Act by Washington"]

[Text] Bucharest, 13 March--As AGERPRES has reported, the other day the American special services prepared and staged a provocation against the Romanian citizen C. Horodinca--the wife of a former diplomat the Romanian Embassy in Washington. For several days they have illegally held C. Horodinca and her 3-year-old child in the United States, trying to forcibly prevent her departure for home.

At first the Romanian citizen was held for several days at an American military base, where she was subjected to indoctrination with a view to forcing her to remain in the United States.

After the stay at the military base, AGERPRES reports, she managed to escape and take refuge in the Romanian Embassy in Washington. In the presence of representatives of the U.S. State Department and the immigration authorities she reasserted her decision to return to Romania. American officials assured the Romanian Embassy that every measure would be adopted to prevent any provocations during her departure.

However, AGERPRES reports, at Washington airport the Romanian citizen was attacked by unknown persons who tried to take away her child. Despite protests from representatives of the Romanian Embassy, the unconscious woman was taken to hospital by ambulance. On regaining consciousness she demanded to be taken to the airport in order to fly home. But agents of the U.S. special services did not allow her to leave the hospital and isolated here, imposing a police guard.

Only after 4 days were Romanian diplomats permitted to visit C. Horodinca in hospital. They saw that the Romanian citizen was in a state of deep moral depression. The possibility was not excluded that she had been subjected to "appropriate" medical treatment to force her to make the statements the American side needed.

In this connection the Romanian Foreign Ministry resolutely demanded C. Horodinca's speedy release and the ending of the flagrantly illegal actions of the FBI and CIA with respect to a Romanian citizen. The Romanian Foreign Ministry has assessed the provocative sortie by the American special services as a flagrant violation of the norms of international relations and humanitarian principles.

PRAVDA VIEWS ROMANIAN ECONOMIC TIES WITH USSR

LD190959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[Oleg Losoto article under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Elections Held"]

[Text] Elections to the Grand National Assembly have been held in the Socialist Republic of Romania. The Central Electoral Commission has reported that 99.99 percent of the electorate took part in them. Some 98.52 percent of the voters voted for the candidates of the democracy and Socialist Unity Front. The voting was just as active in the simultaneous elections to the local people's councils. The voters expressed their confidence in the best representatives of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia.

In the time which has elapsed between the last and the present elections the republic has achieved marked successes. Romania's appearance is now determined by a developed, multi-sectorial industry, cooperative-based agriculture, and socialist science and culture. New frontiers of socioeconomic development for 1981-1985 and the long-term directions of the country's progress were defined by the 12th RCP Congress. On the eve of the elections many enterprise and construction site collectives and agricultural workers reported the fulfillment of their pledges and plans.

The republic's achievements are largely linked with its cooperation with other socialist community countries. Romania takes part in CEMA's activity and in the elaboration and implementation of joint long-term targeted programs. Suffice it to say that about 150 agreements between Romania and the socialist countries in the sphere of production-sharing and specialization are now being implemented.

Soviet-Romanian relations are diverse and profound. Useful exchange of experience, contacts along party lines and cooperation among public organizations have been established. Collaboration is being implemented in key sectors of industry and science and technology. The principles and goals of the 1970 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid and the 1976 Soviet-Romanian statement are being implemented. The USSR is Romania's main trading partner.

The elections to Romania's Grand National Assembly and people's councils are an important event in the country's life. The working class, peasantry and intelligentsia have demonstrated by their vote their support for the RCP and the program for building developed socialism.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HITS FRG SENDING NAVAL UNIT TO INDIAN OCEAN

LD171251 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[Article by N. Shaskolskiy: "What the Bundesmarine Is Seeking in the Oceans"]

[Text] The West German Government must be well aware of the U.S. administration's dangerous actions exacerbating the situation in the Indian Ocean region. They include such very risky plans as blockading the Persian Gulf, mining the Strait of Hormuz and the approaches to Iranian ports and so forth. These have been repeated reports of the Pentagon's sinister plans to use tactical nuclear weapons in this area. You may recall the revelations of former U.S. Defense Secretary Schlesinger who paid an unofficial visit to the FRG recently and called for the creation of additional military bases near the Persian Gulf, advocated the need for the Western countries' long-term military presence in the Indian Ocean and hinted at the desirablility of FRG participation.

Under these conditions, reports that the FRG Government has decided to participate with the American Navy in military demonstrations in the Indian Ocean are, frankly, worrying.

You will recall that two FRG Navy destroyers--the Luetjens and the Bayern--and two support ships--The Spessart and the Odenwald--are setting off on a long voyage to participate in the exercises in this explosive region. This detachment of Bundesmarine ships is to visit Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, the American naval base on Diego Garcia Island and the Kenyan port of Mombasa.

The destroyers Luetjens (Charles F. Adams class) and Bayern (Hamburg class) have standard displacements of 3,370 and 3,340 tons, respectively, and are among the biggest warships in the West German Navy. The ships' armament (Asroc anti-submarine missiles, Tartar air defense missiles and artillery on the Luetjens, Exocet anti-ship missiles, antisubmarine depth-charge throwers, torpedoes and mines on the Bayern) and also their high degree of autonomy and seaworthiness means that they can be used to carry out a variety of combat tasks, including tasks in remote areas of the world ocean.

Of course, exercises and maneuvers in the open sea are nothing unusual in naval practice. Very intensive use is made of these forms of training in the FRG: In 1977 alone Bundesmarine ships and naval aircraft participated in 130 exercises outside their national waters, including nine comprehensive NATO maneuvers. However, the exercise areas were ordinarily not outside the bloc's zone. True, the Bundesmarine ship Deutschland did visit the Indian Ocean in summer 1978. Although a training ship, it carries regular artillery, torpedo and antisubmarine armaments. The ship has a normal displacement of 4,480 tons and is notorious for the fact that during its construction the FRG for the first time markedly exceeded the 3,000-ton displacement limit on West German ships stipulated by the 1954 Paris agreements.

It goes without saying that two destroyers and two support ships add little to the might of the American naval armada already plying the waters of the Indian Ocean. But the political significance of this act is very great. It can only be regarded as a platant provocation. This act contradicts not only the interests of peace and detente, which the present FRG Government claims to support, but also its own statements to the effect that under no circumstances does it intend to go outside the NATO sphere of action. Yet the Indian Ocean is in no way a part of the North Atlantic pact's "zone of responsibility."

At the same time, it cannot be said that the FRG's decision to join in American military adventures in the Indian Ocean is entirely unexpected. What is most worrying is the fact that this action is a logical embodiment of the long-standing ideas of certain military political circles.

Expounding the basic principles of FRG naval policy in the magazine HANSA, Bundesmarine Inspector (commander) Vice Admiral Luther quoted the then president of the country, who said in 1975: "We are not a landlocked state. The policy of securing sea routes is a decisive factor for our country, which is heavily dependent on international economic ties."

Developing the concept of the FRG's "vital interest" in safeguarding by military means the transportation of its freight by sea, West German military specialists began by asserting that by performing its tasks in the Baltic and North Sea to the maximum "benefit" of NATO, the Bundesmarine enables the Americans to send their ships to distant areas of the world ocean to protect trade routes in the interests of the FRG and other West European countries. Subsequently more and more attention was devoted to the thesis whereby NATO would assume wider responsibilit, for access to raw material resources in distant countries. The logical consequence of this argument was the conclusion of the magazine MARINE RUNDSCHAU that national liberation movements in developing countries and the socialist countries, support for them must be regarded as a kind of...aggression against the NATO countries. Finally, I will quote FRG naval Commander Luther: "One should not rule out the Bundesmarine's participation, in certain circumstances, in operations in remote areas for the purpose of confirming our allied solidarity and also our general intention and ability to protect our interests in the sphere of trade, shipping, fishing and extraction of mineral raw materials at sea."

The extent to which these ideas have come to dominate the thinking of certain FRG circles in recent years can be judged from the fact that there is already earnest discussion of plans for sending Bundeswehr soldiers to the Persian Gulf area to "regulate" the extraction of oil in the interests of the West by occupying the oilfields. German Social Democratic Party Chairman W. Brandt labeled as "adventurists" those who raise these provocative questions. However, these adventurists are not alone.

This is what the magazine DER SPIEGEL wrote about a scandalous case which occurred last fall involving a student from Braunschweig. This 20-year-old youth refused to serve in the Bundeswehr, stating that he does not want to take part in the aggressive war against oil extracting countries in which the FRG could become involved as a NATO ally of the United States. Here he was referring to the Pentagon's well-known plans for occupying oilfields in a number of Near and Middle East countries. As justification for his refusal he cited constitutional provisions banning the country from waging aggressive wars. Then something interesting happened. The Bundeswehr recruitment department in the city of Kiel did not try to assure the student that there are no plans for occupying oilfields. Instead, it sent him an official explanation: An attack on an oil extracting country...is not contrary to FRG laws, since it must be regarded not as aggression but as a defensive war, since the curtailment of oil supplies threatens the state's vital interests. With this "justification" the student's arguments were ruled ineffective.

For the sake of objectivity it should be said that the Kiel "innovators" in the interpretation of the provisions of international law did not at that time receive Defense Ministry support. But the case itself is indicative. Both U.S. imperialist circles and rightwing forces in the FRG have somebody to support them in their attempts to kindle military hysteria and implement sinister plans.

Certain provisions of the FRG Government white book on defense published in 1979 are now becoming more understandable. It indicates in particular that the Bundesmarine should be prepared to use ships and naval aircraft "where the enemy could carry out this attack."

In the light of all that has been said it can be supposed that the initiative for sending ships to the Indian Ocean could easily lie with people in the West German leadership who have long been asserting that it is time for the FRG to move beyond the "limited framework of the European Continent." As FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE reports, a voyage by a detachment of ships to the Indian Ocean was planned last year. So the repeated references which have been made recently to the "forced" nature of the FRG's measures with a view to demonstrating solidarity with the Carter administration's actions, allegedly brought about by events in Afghanistan, are becoming increasingly groundless.

It cannot be denied that the FRG has an interest in uninterrupted marine transportation routes. Two-thirds of goods supplied to the FRG and one-third of export goods travel mainly by ship. West Germany takes about 45 million tons of oil alone from Near Eastern countries every year.

But this certainly does not give rise to the need to demonstrate adherence to the policy of establishing order in the world ocean by means of military force. This has more than once led to tragic consequences before now. Of course, those who are fond of military adventures may be hankering after the times when German surface raiders and submarines carried out active combat operations in the Indian Ocean. During World War II the countries fo the Axis sank about 400 ships here from Allied and neutral countries, with a total tonnage of 1.8 million tons. However, the situation in the Indian Ocean region has changed radically since that time. The era of political and military dominance by imperialist powers has ended. The peoples of the littoral states have become masters of their own destiny. They want to live in peace and determine the political climate in the region independently.

The sending of a detachment of warships to the Indian Ocean may perhaps resolve certain tasks facing the FRG Government. But this action can in no way create favorable conditions for the peaceful development of merchant shipping. In our times it is hardly necessary to prove that states' legitimate interest in free shipping can be guaranteed in conditions of peace and detente, not in conditions of the escalation of the naval presence and provocative militarist acts.

NABATCHIKOV ASSAILS UK NUCLEAR WEAPONS PLANS

LD190829 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[A. Nabatchikov article under the rubric "On International Topics": "On a Dangerous Path"]

[Text] It has long been observed that the outbursts of anti-Soviet hysteria which periodically arise in the British Isles are always accompanied by an intensification of military preparations. Now too, while whipping up anti-Soviet hysteria in the country over the events in Afghanistan, the conservative government is speeding up the growth of military spending and the intensification of the arms race.

Displaying their willingness to please their transatlantic NATO partners and drawing inspiration from Washington's militarist fever, scarcely a day goes by without the tories unveiling new "plans," "projects" and "programs" for creating increasingly sophisticated weapons. It has been announced that there is to be a review of the country's defense policy. In this regard, in addition to demonstrating and increasing appetite for conventional arms the conservatives are increasing persistently and openly pushing the country along the dangerous path of creating its own nuclear potential.

Reports have been leaked to the press about Britain's plans to start independent production of enriched uranium. British newspapers write that British Nuclear Fuels Ltd was recently awarded a contract to build a uranium enrichment plant for the Ministry of Defense in Capenhurst (Cheshire). True, the British war department immediately hastened to say that the plant will only produce nuclear fuel for the country's submarine fleet.

But even the bourgeois press admits that such assurances are merely an excuse and that they conceal specific plans to use the plant's lethal output for the manufacture of nuclear weapons. This is also confirmed by the fact that the same company has already built an enterprise in the Scottish town of Chapelcross for the production of tritium, the main element needed to make hydrogen bombs. Other reports provide further evidence of plans to improve British nuclear deterrents: In the near future, for example, the Conservatives plan to replace nuclear submarines carrying Polaris missiles with new nuclear submarines equipped with more powerful U.S. Trident missiles.

The Tories' nuclear solicitations are part of the government's broad military program. In the current fiscal year alone it is anticipated that approximately 10 billion pounds sterling will be spent on its implementation. This spending, which is increasing steadily year by year at a time when state appropriations for social needs are being cut, are a heavy burden on the British taxpayer and as a result will mean new difficulties for the country's economy, already experiencing a chronic crisis.

The military intoxication generated by London is evidence that Britain's ruling circles, pandering to Washington's great power militarist ambitions, are deliberately dragging the country into the dangerous path of military adventures. This course runs counter both to the cause of world peace and to world detente. This is being increasingly realized by ordinary citizens of the country, who are the chief victims of the Conservatives' futile and shortsighted policy.

WESTERN AID TO TURKEY LABELED 'MEANS OF EXERCISING PRESSURE'

LD182010 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 5 Mar 80

[Unattributed commentary: "What Is Behind Western Aid for Turkey?"]

[Text] The financial aid to be given to Turkey by a number of Western countries has been the subject of extensive comment in the Turkish press recently. Hopes of overcoming the acute crisis that the Turkish economy is going through are being pinned on this aid. What is it, in fact, that is behind the aid given by the West, in particular by the United States?

Economic aid given by the United States to developing countries is merely a cover camouflaging one of the most important maneuvers of American political and economic expansion policy. One noteworthy point is this: In recent years, the United States has been actively using the IMF and the IBRD to this end. The United States is utilizing the aid it gives not only as a means of reinforcing its positions but also as a tool of its hegemonistic foreign policy as a means of exerting pressure. Furthermore, the United States and other Western countries are enthusiastically giving aid to the countries that suit their interests. Turkey is a clear example this year. Turkey has been visited by U.S. Department of State Counselor Nimetz, British Foreign Secretary Carrington, and FRG Finance Minister Matthoefer, and a number of others.

According to the paper POLITIKA [presumably Istanbul's pro-Moscow Marxist EKONOMIK POLITIKA] the representatives of the Western countries have put pressure on Turkey to tie it to the aggressive NATO bloc and to reinforce the American military presence on Turkey's territory in return for economic and military aid.

It is no accident that in a statement on his return home from Turkey, Matthoefer stressed that the economic strengthening of Turkey should help the country to remain a reliable outpost in southern Europe. The recent decision of the IMF administration to give $130 million of the total credit of $240 million to Turkey serves this purpose. [Passage indistinct] The Turks are also concluding that the aid given by the West is having the further effect of increasing the country's external debts.

According to official Turkish statistics, Turkey's external debts were in excess of $20 million at the end of 1979. According to the calculations of Turkish financial experts, it will take Turkey until the beginning of the second millenium to pay off these debts--provided no further debts are contracted. Even now, Turkey is spending about one-half of the new credits on meeting payments due on the principle and interest of old debts.

There is another aspects of the aid to Turkey that Western propagandists are trying particularly hard to hide: The IMF, the IBRD, and Turkey's Western allies led by the United States want the aid given to Turkey to be used mainly in the private sector. And not only that, they want these credits to be spent as a rule on the development of those branches of industry where Western monopolies reign. These demands, which aim at supporting the private sector at the expense of the public sector, have been imposed on Turkey. This is a result of the desire of the United States and the other Western countries to protect the interests of their monopolies in Turkey to the maximum. According to CUMHURIYET, this is exactly what the international monopolies that have been trying to bring Turkey to its knees in recent years want.

Finally, as pointed out by Western economists themselves, the aid given to Turkey provides the Western countries with the possibility of increasing their own production. At least 90 percent of the credits advanced as economic aid is being spent on the purchase of goods from the United States. Furthermore, the United States is selling its goods at prices several times higher than those prevailing on world markets. The aid given by America to Turkey in fact secures financial aid to a number of the branches of the American economy.

In this connection, the Western press has referred to the statement by a leading American political figure, Averell Harriman. The latter described American aid as aid to America itself. This is why the Turkish press and social circles state with increasing frequency that the aid given by America and the credits advanced by the IMF, the IBRD, and similar organizations do not guarantee the solution of the difficult problems the country is facing, CUMHURIYET emphasizes that the country has been placed entirely at the disposal of foreign capital.

Thus the aid given to Turkey by the United States and other Western countries is increasingly assuming the for of an economic [word indistinct] and being used as a means of political pressure.

SCIENTIFIC SESSION MARKS BIRTHDAY OF PCI CHAIRMAN

LD181235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Scientific Session"]

[Text] A scientific session has been held at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the International Workers Movement devoted to the 80th birthday of Luigi Longo, chairman of the Italian Communist Party (PCI).

L. Longo's biography, Prof V.V. Zagladin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed in his report, is recorded in the fiery hand of the revolutionary struggle. [paragraph continues]

The speaker noted that historical experience fully confirms the correctness of the main conclusions of the revolutionary science of Marxism-Leninism on the significance of consistent struggle for socialism, the cohesion of the broad masses of the working people under the banner of this struggle, the formation of revolutionary parties of a new type capable of leading it and, finally, the indissoluble internationalist solidarity and collaboration of all revolutionary detachments.

The speeches by Academician B. Pontecorvo, USSR Academy of Sciences Corresponding Member T.T. Timofeyev, Doctor of Historical Sciences F.F. Misiano and other session participants touched on topical problems of the workers movement in the light of L. Longo's contribution to the cause of the class and antifascist struggle of the Italian working people, Italian communists and all modern-day revolutionary forces.

FORMATION OF AUSTRIAN 'AFGHAN AID' COMMITTEE ASSAILED

LD180953 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed rejoinder from V. Tarasov roundup "The Day Worldwide": "Concealing the Truth"]

[Text] "A committee for assistance to Afghanistan has been set up in Austria," Austrian radio and television has reported. There would seem to be nothing reprehensible about that fact; after all, many Austrians are sympathetically following the revolutionary struggle of the Afghan people, who lived long years under feudalist oppression.

But L. Stepanov, our Vienna correspondent, comments that judging by Austrian televisions publicity pictures, the assistance from the committee, which has announced a collection of donations, is not intended for the Afghan people at all, but for the so-called "refugees" in Pakistan.

Wishing to justify the "needs" for the committee's creation and at the same time arouse pity among the Austrian public, Vienna television showed pictures taken in the "refugee camps" on Pakistani territory. What did the viewers see? On the screen there appeared ...old men and children.

We admit that the counterrevolutionaries who fled from Afghanistan took a certain number of old men and children with them. But it is not they who determine the nature of the camps: The so-called "refugee camps" have become bases for the training of gangs which are sent into revolutionary Afghanistan. But Vienna television did not want to show the bandits, armed to the teeth, who have made repeated Basmak sorties onto Afghan territory and carried out sabotage there and savage reprisals against villagers who did not follow their bandit "ideals." Such pictures would have given the Austrian public a better understanding of the situation. They would have understood that the Austrian committee for assistance to Afghanistan is collecting resources for...knives and rifles with which Afghans who, like Austrian citizens, seek a peaceful life will be killed.

FRENCH TRADE DELEGATION VISITS BELORUSSIA

LD181207 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 7 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[BELTA report: "In the Interests of Cooperation Between the USSR and France"]

[Text] A delegation headed by H. Froment-Meurice, French ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, arrived in Minsk on 6 March.

The delegation consisted of R. Nungesser, president of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce and deputy of the French National Assembly; P. Labadie, trade and economic counselor at the French Embassy in the USSR; R. Lucas, general secretary of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, and others.

I.I. Gaydayenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry Presidium; Yu. I. Kiryanov, USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry department chief; and I.Ya. Shapovalov, acting secretary of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce's office in Moscow, arrived with them.

At Minsk station the guests were welcomed by L.G. Makaimov, administrator of affairs of the Belorussian Council of Ministers; I. Ye. Stalivonenko, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry Presidium; V.K. Maksimov, USSR Foreign Trade Ministry agent in the Belorussian Council of Ministers; and A.D. Rassoko, chief of the Belorussian Foreign Ministry Protocol and Consular Department.

The French ambassador to the USSR and the leaders of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce called on A.N. Aksenov, chairman of the Belorussian Council of Ministers. A talk took place in a friendly atmosphers.

On the same day the French ambassador and the delegation members called on Belorussian Foreign Minister A.Ye. Gurinovich.

The guests visited the Belorussian SSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements and familiarized themselves with the republic's achievements in the development of the economy and with examples of its output.

In the afternoon the members of the French delegation met with the leaders of Belorussian ministries, departments, organizations and enterprises. The meeting was opened by S.A. Pilotovich, deputy chairman of the Belorussian Council of Ministers. Those present were addressed by H. Froment-Meurice, French ambassador to the USSR; I.I. Gaydayenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry Presidium; R. Nungesser, president of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce; and V.K. Maksimov, USSR Foreign Trade Ministry agent to the Belorussian Council of Ministers.

In a constructive, businesslike atmosphere those taking part exchanged views on topical questions of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and France.

Belorussian Foreign Minister A.Ye. Gurinovich gave an official luncheon in honor of the French delegation. A soiree was given on behalf of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce. The sides exchanged friendly toasts.

On the evening of 6 March H. Froment-Meurice, French ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, and the delegation of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce left for Moscow.

IRANIAN ELECTIONS CONTINUE; BANI-SADR COMMENTS ON HOSTAGES

LD181258 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, March 18, TASS--The counting of the ballots of the first round of elections to the parliament of the country continues in Iran. The returns have already been declared in 79 out of the 270 constituencies. Among the new members of parliament are 34 representatives of the Islamic Republic Party and 16 representatives of the group of President A. Bani-Sadr of Iran. The rest of the seats in those constituencies went to independents and to candidates from other political parties and public organizations.

No candidate got the requisite number of votes in 75 constituencies, where the second round will be held early in April. In the remaining 116 constituencies, the ballots are still being counted or polling has been postponed to a later date.

The Americans, seized in the United States Embassy by Iranian students, will be immediately released if the United States grants the lawful demand of the Iranian people for the extradition of the former shah and the return of the wealth he had plundered, Iran's President A. Bani-Sadr said in an Algerian radio and television interview.

Iran, he said, is ready to normalise relations with the United States on the principles of equality and non-intervention into each other's internal affairs. But the United States administration had so far ignored the demands of the Iranian people and the proposal of the Iranian side.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS KHOMEYNI MESSAGE, U.S. 'THREATS' AGAINST IRAN

LD181131 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS reports under the general headline: "Around the Events in Iran"]

[Text] Tehran, 12 March--The Ayatollah Khomeyni has addressed a message to the Iranian people in which he urged them to participate actively in the coming parliamentary elections on March 14. He warned Iranians that supporters of the overthrown shah's regime and above all American agents and all kinds of pro-American figures have launched a widespread propaganda campaign in the country on the eve of the parliamentary elections for the purpose of getting their people into the Iranian parliament. Khomeyni urged the people not to fall for the propaganda of the revolution's enemies and to cast their votes for worthy candidates with untainted pasts who are willing to serve the people and the state.

Nationwide participation in the elections, Khomeyni said, "will dash the hopes of the former regime's minions and, most importantly, the criminal United States, of recovering their lost positions in Iran."

Tehran Radio broadcast the news that before the departure from Iran of the commission to investigate the former shah's and U.S. crimes, a communique was published which says in particular: "This commission, in cooperation with the Iranian authorities, has fulfilled its mission of investigating Iran's claims. It is ready to continue studying other documents which Iran may furnish concerning the Pahlavi regime and U.S. crimes. The commission members consider it essential to go to New York for consultations with UN Secretary General Waldheim.

Imam Khomeyni's representatives on Iranian National Radio and Television told a PARS correspondent that, in his opinion, the international commission's departure was not unexpected because its members were convinced that the demands put forward just recently by Imam Khomeyni could not be met at this time. He stated that the students who have occupied the American Embassy had expressed the desire to hand over to the commission documents found in the American Embassy testifying to U.S. and the shah's crimes. However, the commission refused to accept them.

Iranian President A. Bani-Sadr stated in an interview with France's LE MONDE that the American hostages are unlikely to be released before mid-May, since the Iranian parliament will not be able to examine the questions earlier than that. Besides, the president noted, one should not forget the situation in Iran, which is subject to change and which in the final analysis will determine both the fate of the hostages and future relations between Tehran and Washington.

Washington, 12 March--The United States is stepping up the campaign of crude threats against Iran. Speaking at a meeting with representatives of the New York City authorities, President Carter stated that the United States has a "wide choice of possible options--economic, political and military" for exerting pressure on that country. We are faced, he added, by an acute crisis and I cannot promise a quick settlement of the conflict. The official State Department spokesman noted in turn at a press conference that the administration views the situation which has developed in American-Iranian relations as "very serious."

A. Cranston, deputy leader of the Democratic majority in the U.S. Senate, demanded that relations with Iran be broken off immediately and the country be subjected to "worldwide" economic and diplomatic "guarantine." He urged the administration to take the initiative in breaking off diplomatic relations with Tehran, expelling from the United States or interning Iranian diplomats, and introducing a "total economic embargo" against Iran.

Republican Senator S. Hayakawa demanded mass arrests and "internment in-country" of Iranians living in the United States. He announced that he would submit a bill giving the President authority to use mass sanctions against "hostile aliens."

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance told journalists in Washington that he "does not expect any progress in attempts to free the American hostages until the parliamentary elections in Iran are over." In his words, the "situation is going against the hostages, and it remains very serious."

C. Vance announced that he plans to meet Waldheim in New York today to discuss the "new situation" and decide what new steps are needed in this situation. At a press conference arranged yesterday Waldheim reported that consultations with members of the international commission to investigate Iran's charges against the shah's regime will begin today.

The New York DAILY NEWS writes that measures for influencing Iran "now under examination by Washington" include the elaboration of official international sanctions, the expulsion of Iranian diplomats from Washington and a partial naval blockade. However, the paper admits that even officials consider it most unlikely that any of these actions will influence the Iranians who are holding the U.S. Embassy.

Although, as the New York TIMES notes in an editorial, military actions are no way out of the situation, the United States is continuing to back up threats against Iran with specific military measures. A formation of seven U.S. warships bound for the Arabian Sea with 1,800 marines on board has arrived in Singapore. The formation is headed by the aircraft carrier Okinawa and includes the tank landing ship San Bernardino, the transport landing ship Mobile, the dock landing ship Alamo and other ships. On board they have helicopters, 105-mm howitzers, M-60 tanks, antitank guns and other types of arms. This naval detachment will join the armada of American warships off the Iranian coast, which will bring their total number to 27. A group of American naval transport ships recently delivered a large consignment of armored carriers to the U.S. base in Diego Garcia.

Baghdad, 12 March--The Iraqi newspaper ATH-THAWRAH has sharply condemned the U.S. military preparations in the Persian Gulf zone.

American imperialism's goals in the Persian Gulf, it writes, are becoming increasingly obvious every day. Washington's aggressive intentions are attested by the threatening statements being made by American officials.

'INTRIGUES' BY CIA-BACKED 'REACTION' IN SYRIA NOTED

LD191045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[Correspondent K. Geyvandov dispatch: "Syria: People on Guard"]

[Text] Damascus, 14 March--The streets and squares of the Syrian capital bustle day and night. As always the business and commercial quarters are crowded. The renowned Al-Hamadiyah Souk (bazaar) is full to bursting. Work is in full swing on new construction sites. With every passing day Damascus is getting better amenities and in the evenings, drenched in multicolored lights, it is particularly lovely.

But in Syria's daily routine you can also sense the tension which exists when an enemy is hiding around a corner and preparing to strike. Attacks by reaction headed by the Muslim Brotherhood Organization have been growing increasingly covert recently. In Aleppo, Hamah and Homs and a number of other cities the reactionaries are regularly committing acts of terrorism against the civilian population, burning houses and stores and the buildings of institutions and public organizations.

On 8 March, when the 17th anniversary of the Ba'th Party's accession to power was being celebrated, reaction, the Syrian press reported, tried to organize riots in Damascus too. However, thanks to the population's vigilance and the prompt measures taken, the plans were thwarted. A big part in mobilizing the capital's inhabitants to repel the intrigues of reaction was played by the unity and coordination of actions of the leadership of the country's Progressive National Front within whose framework the ruling Ba'th Party cooperates with the Syrian Communist Party and other progressive organizations.

What has caused the galvanization of Syria's reactionary forces? In answering this question all our interlocutors in Damascus noted that it must be viewed in the context of the resolute struggle which the Syrian people are now waging in the region against U.S. imperialism, Zionism and reaction. [paragraph continues]

Speaking at one of the emergency sessions of trade union activists which have been held in the Syrian capital recently, Syrian President H. al-Asad indicated outright that reaction's present onslaughts in the country are the doing of the CIA which is pursuing the goal of breaking the Syrian people's determination to continue the struggle against the Camp David agreements and the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal and for an all-embracing settlement of the Near East crisis and the triumph of the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine.

The United States, President al-Asad said, is the mortal enemy of our people and the entire Arab nation. What we are encountering today was devised by U.S. intelligence. It is the United States which is sending in agents from centers situated close to our country. However, the Syrian head of state noted, the calculations of the United States, Israel and their intelligence organs are doomed to fail since they ignore one factor--the people's determination to defend their gains.

The decision of the Progressive National Front leadership to mobilize the working masses to repel reaction's intrigues is now being implemented throughout the country. Responsible workers of the parties and organizations belonging to the Progressive National Front have left for local areas to perform a large amount of explanatory work among the population. At emergency sessions of activists from the workers', farmers', and artisans' trade unions held in Damascus in the past few days it has been decided to create armed detachments of the people's militia to defend the working people's gains.

"The reactionaries are committing a blunder," the newspaper TISHRIN writes in this connection in an editorial, "if they are hoping that the revolution will not have the support of the people's masses to meet their challenge firmly and resolutely."

Communist Party Statement

LD181046 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Damascus, March 18, TASS--The Syrian Communist Party issued a statement in connection with the aggravation of the situation in the country, provoked by the forces of internal reaction.

Afraid for their imperialist interests in the Middle East, the document says, the United States jointly with Israel and the As-Sadat regime seek to liquidate all achievements of the Arab national liberation movement, to perpetuate the Israeli occupation of Arab lands, to undermine the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Arabs and their great friend, the Soviet Union.

Syria, which has played an important part in the resistance to the Camp David agreements, and in the isolation of As-Sadat, strengthened relations with the countries of the socialist community. Syria rejected the attempts by American imperialism to restore its positions in the Middle East by means of a hypocritical campaign "in defence of Islam" in Afghanistan.

This policy caused irritation in Washington. To break the will of Syria, the United States, on the one hand, began using the threat of another Israeli aggression and on the other, relying on counter-revolutionary forces, began aggravating tension inside the country. Local reaction, above all its organization, the Moslem Brotherhood, that have begun with political assassinations, stepped up their attacks and passed over to broader political activity.

Acting together with external enemies and seeking to cover up their anti-popular crimes, the reactionaries banked on fanning communal contradictions, on playing the "religious card." This dirty subterfuge, however, did not enable them to deceive the vigilance of the mass of the people, who clearly saw for themselves that the struggle in the country was of a class nature, that it was being waged between patriotic and anti-patriotic forces, between progress and reaction.

The National Progressive Front and later the Seventh Conference of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party outlined ways of improving the situation in the country, overcoming existing shortcomings and strengthening the progressive achievements of the working people.

The Syrian Communist Party called for the consolidation of the unity of all national patriotic forces of Syria. A guarantee of a decisive victory over reaction, the statement says, is the widening of the democratic freedoms of the working people, the reliance on workers, peasants, revolutionary intellectuals and their public organizations. The task of frustrating anti-Arab conspiracies, above all, the Camp David deal, calls for activisation of the National Front for Steadfastness and Cooperation with the USSR and other forces of freedom and socialism.

PRAVDA CITES AL-QADHDHAFI, ZHIVKOV SPEECHES ON AFGHANISTAN

LD180909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Rebuff to Imperialism's Intrigues"]

[Text] Tripoli, 13 March--The United States is making efforts to create a blockade of the Iranian revolution and opposes the Libyan revolution in order to provoke new armed conflicts and to use them for self-seeking purposes, M. al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, has declared. He spoke at a reception in honor of Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, who is here on an official visit at the invitation of the Libyan leadership.

The forces of imperialism, M. al-Qadhdhafi said, are trying to use the events in Afghanistan to reinforce their domination of the Near and Middle East. Libya, he pointed out, supports the progressive regime in Afghanistan and respects the will of the Afghan people. The Libyan delegation set forth its viewpoint on this issue at the recent session of the Islamic Conference Organization in Islamabad--which angered and irritated imperialist and reactionary circles. The latter are trying to put pressure on our country and to create tension on its borders. However, Libya's resolute stance and its friends' assistance, the Libyan leader pointed out, have made the forces of reaction back down.

M. al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that the Egyptian leadership's capitulatory policy has harmed the Arab Palestinian people and the cause of peace and Arab unity and resulted in American imperialism's increased penetration of the Near East region.

The Libyan people, M. al-Qadhdhafi emphasized in conclusion, have feelings of profound sympathy toward all the socialist community countries which support the Arab peoples, including the people of Libya, in their struggle against the intrigues of American imperialism, Zionism and reaction and for peace, progress and national independence.

Delivering a speech on reply, T. Zhivkov condemned imperialist circles' attempts to aggravate the international situation and provoke military tension in the world. We emphasized that events in Iran and Afghanistan have been used by imperialism to divert world public attention from the vitally important problems of the Near and Middle East and to justify its growing military presence in the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean.

Bulgaria, T. Zhivkov declared, will continue to make its contribution to the cause of the struggle of the Libyan and other Arab peoples against any capitulatory deals and against conspiracies by imperialism, Zionism and reaction. T. Zhivkov also pointed out that the aid which the Soviet Union has given Afghanistan at the request of its lawful government is aimed at defending the interests of peace, security and social progress. He resolutely condemned the conspiracies of imperialist reaction and the Beijing hegemonists aimed at liquidating the gains of the April revolution.

Joint Statement

LD190903 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Joint Communique"]

[Text] Tripoli, 15 March--The official visit to Libya by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, at the Libyan leadership's invitation has ended.

The Libyan-Bulgarian joint communique published here stresses that Libya and Bulgaria resolutely condemned the aggressive U.S. plans in the Near and Middle East and expressed concern at the recent increase in international tension resulting from imperialist and reactionary forces' dangerous course of stepping up the arms race and continuing their attempts at interference in other states' internal affairs

The sides condemned the malicious campaign mounted by the imperialist states over events in Afghanistan and its utilization with a view to strengthening those states' penetration in the Near East.

Libya and Bulgaria resolutely condemned the Camp David agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty, which were concluded with active U.S. participation, and also the "normalization" of Egyptian-Israeli relations as running counter to the vital interests of all the Arab countries and peoples. They believe, the communique says, that the talks between Egypt, Israel and the United States on so-called "automony" for the Palestinians are aimed at preventing the implementation of the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable rights and legitimizing the occupation and colonization of the Arab territories seized by Israel.

Both countries, the document stresses, are firmly convinced that united action by progressive Arab forces and the strengthening of their friendship and cooperation with the socialist community countries assume special importance in the present complex international situation.

NOVIKOV, ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR DISCUSS CONSTRUCTION, OLYMPICS

LD181453 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "In A Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] On 14 March I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Addis Tedla, member of the Standing Committee of socialist Ethiopia's Provisional Military Administrative Council and deputy chairman of the Supreme Council for the National Revolutionary Campaign for the Development of Central Planning.

The meeting, during which questions of construction organization, as well as the participation of Ethiopian athletes in the 22d Summer Olympic games, were touched on, took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The Ethiopian side declared that their full team will arrive in Moscow in July 1980.

The meeting was attended by Meshesho Tsebaye, socialist Ethiopia's ambassador to the USSR.

YEFIMOV EXAMINES USSR-CONGO TIES

LD152006 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 15 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Tomorrow marks the 16th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Congo. Grigoriy Yefimov comments and this is what he writes:

The establishment of diplomatic relations which became possible after the fall of the puppet Fulbert Youlou regime was followed by the signing of a number of agreements on trade and on economic, technical and cultural cooperation between the two countries. When Marien Ngouabi's government came to power in the Congo in 1960 and steered the country in the direction of socialism, Soviet-Congolese ties expanded and acquired a new meaning.

The Soviet people generously share their experience in building a new life because the tasks Congo is accomplishing new are very similar to those the Russian people faced in the first years of Soviet Government. The Soviet Union gives the Congo aid in economic development. Soviet geologists helped their Congolese counterparts discover considerable resources of zinc and lead ores and other minerals and build a big ore enrichment facility in Kouaka. When the facility's production capacity reaches its planned level, output will amount to 30,000 tons of lead and zinc concentrate a year.

The Soviet Union also helped Congo build and equip a big veterinary center, Hotel (Cosmos), a maternity hospital and other facilities. Especially great is the Soviet-Congolese cooperation in the sphere of training specialists. At the moment, nearly 1,000 Congolese students are studying at Soviet colleges and universities with all expenses connected with their stay in the Soviet Union borne by the host country. Moreover, a big group of Soviet instructors are working at various educational institutions in Congo. President Denis Sassou-Nguesso has said, with reference to the ties between the two countries that they are built on absolutely equitable bases and make up an important progressive factor.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES FOREIGN POLICY ANALYSIS IN INSTITUTE BOOK

ID191015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[F. Fedorov article under the rubric "From the Bookshelf": "Heading the Masses"]

[Text] The strength of the CPSU's influence on our country's destiny and on the course of world development is unparalleled. It is a truly historic phenomenon that evokes great interest and, of course, demands the most profound scientific interpretation.

A considerable quantity of literature has been published on various questions of our party's activity. Nevertheless, there remain many problems relating to party leadership of the socialist society and state which require further study. The new book prepared by the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism on the laws governing the increase in the CPSU's leading and directing role in building socialism and communism (Footnote) (The Increase in the CPSU's Leading Role in Building Socialism and Communism [Vozrastaniye Rukovodyashchey Roli KPSS v Stroitelstve Sotsializma i Kommunizma]. Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1979, p 296) will presumably attract the attention of a wide range of readers from this viewpoint.

The collective work, published by the Political Literature Publishing House, is devoted to topical questions of the theory and practice of party leadership of the world's first developed socialist society. The authors comprehensively analyze the most important spheres and directions of party activity under present conditions and consider it from the viewpoint of the party's basic functions as the political leader of Soviet society. The book generalizes the practice of the CPSU's leadership of economic building, social processes and the development of Soviet society's political system, and also considers the most important questions of ideological work. The reader is shown not only the dynamic changes in all aspects of the country's life but also the actual mechanism of party leadership in action and its development and improvement at various stages of the history of the party and Soviet land.

One of the book's merits is its well-reasoned criticism of contemporary falsifications of the CPSU's leading role in communist building.

The work is also attractive in that it elucidates important questions of party building on the basis of extensive factual material.

Unfortunately, in some instances this rich factual material gets on top of the authors and leads them away from a problem-centered approach into mere description and lists of examples, figures and documents. However, the chapter on the main directions of the CPSU's international activity is different, in that its consideration of foreign policy lines is insufficiently linked with the necessary analysis of the specific methods and forms of party leadership established in this sphere or of the foreign policy actions taken by the CPSU.

ECONOMIST VIEWS SOVIET DEMOGRAPHIC PROBLEMS

ID060937 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 February 1980 publishes on page 3 under the headline "Our Families Must Grow" a 1,500-word article by Doctor of Economic Sciences D.I. Valentey, leader of the Moscow State University Center for the Study of Human Population, in response to a reader's letter about the falling birthrate in the Soviet Union. Agreeing with the reader that the USSR does have a problem regarding the falling birthrate, Valentey says that "it should be stressed first of all that demographic policy in the USSR is aimed at increasing the birth rate." He describes the socioeconomic measures put into effect in the USSR since the revolution and designed to help large families, pointing out that the population has risen from 159.2 million in 1913 to 264.5 million, despite the loss of 40 million lives in two world wars.

While the birth rate is indeed falling, he continues, "demographers note a marked increase in the birth rate in a number of republics and regions of the country." Although on the theoretical plane "scientists and planning organ workers already have a sufficiently clear idea of the main lines" of an effective demographic policy, there are many complex factors governing the issue, Valentey continues, going on to describe recent measures designed to encourage a rise in the birth rate. The article concludes by stating that "questions of the family and marriage are treated as being among the most important social concerns in our state. The family is the basic cell of society and normal relations in it, together with other conditions, promote the improvement of children's education and the appearance of a second and third child is more likely in stable families."

PARIS PAPER REPORTS ARREST OF SOVIET DISSIDENT KAPITANCHUK

LD181137 Paris L'AURORE in French 14 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "USSR--New Blow Against Dissidents"]

[Text] Viktor Kapitanchuk, a leading Soviet religious dissident, was arrested by KGB agents on Wednesday. He has been accused of spreading false information "slandering the Soviet Union." Viktor Kapitanchuk, 35, is cofounder of and spokesman for the Christian Committee for the Defense of Believers' Rights.

Reppressive Moves Against Dissidents

LD181139 Paris L'AURORE in French 15-16 Mar 80 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Increased Repression in Soviet Union"]

[Text] Soviet dissidents Sergey Kovalev and Mikola Matushevich have been placed in solitary confinement in the Perm region camp where they are detained.

According to the same source, Mr Kovalev has been subjected to this disciplinary measure since the end of December. As for Mr Matushevich, this measure was imposed on him in February for a 6-month period.

Biologist Sergey Kovalev, 47, was sentenced in 1975 to 7 years detention in a strict regime camp for helping Lithuanian Catholics to distribute a clandestine chronicle. He has repeatedly been subjected to disciplinary measures. Among other things, he was detained in the camp prison for 6 months. For a long time he was prevented from receiving either correspondence or visitors.

Mikola Matushevich, 30, a history student and member of the Ukrainian group for monitoring the Helsinki accords, was sentenced in 1978 to 7 years' detention in camp and 5 years' forced residence. Furthermore, the Moscow apartments of Mrs Irina Kosunskaya, 40, who has worked for the aid to political prisoners fund, and Mrs Irina Kaplun, 30, wife of Vladimir Borisov, one of the founders of the "Free Trade Union," were searched on Friday.

Three other searches took place in Leningrad this week--at the home of Sergey Dedyulin, 30, where biographies of militants active in the defense of human rights in the USSR were seized, and at the homes of Ernest Orlovskiy and Aleksandr Kobal. These three searches are connected with the case of Vladimir Poresh, leader of an "Orthodox seminary," who has been arrested for "anti-Soviet propaganda."

It has also been learned that Reshat Dzhemilev, a militant of the Crimean Tatar Movement, who was sentenced on 17 December to 3 years' detention in a strict regime camp for "spreading anti-Soviet slander," has been transferred to Norilsk camp, in the Siberian far north.

REPUBLIC LAW, ORDER CONFERENCE HELD IN ARMENIA

LD180915 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 7 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[ARMENPRESS report: "For Further Strengthening Legality and Law and Order"]

[Text] A republic conference of workers in Armenian SSR Prosecutor's Office organs has been held to examine the results of work in 1979 and tasks in further strengthening socialist legality and law and order in the light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Improving Work in Maintaining Law and Order and Stepping Up the Struggle Against Violations of the Law" and the law on the USSR Prosecutor's Office.

A report was delivered by S.A. Osipyan, Armenian SSR prosecutor.

It was noted at the conference that the Armenian Prosecutor's Office organs, in fulfilling the CPSU Committee resolutions, have elaborated and are implementing a set of measures aimed at consistent and qualitative improvements in work in organizing the struggle against criminality and preventing violations of the law, protecting the state's interests and citizens' rights and strengthening socialist legality and law and order.

A series of measures have been adopted to improve the coordination of actions by law enforcement organs and extend the sphere of joint actions with controlling organs. The main attention is focused on improving the activity of prosecutor's offices in cities and rayons, on which the execution of the common task of strengthening legality and law and order depends to a significant extent.

At the same time it was noted that tasks in strengthening law and order and stepping up the struggle against violations of the law and criminality are still not being resolved sufficiently effectively, criminal manifestations are still widespread in a number of the republic's cities and rayons and substantial shortcomings are continuing in the work of a number of rayon and city prosecutor's offices in the practice of prosecutor's supervision of the implementation of laws on the struggle against criminality and on protecting socialist property.

In this connection stress was laid on the importance of further stepping up the struggle against criminality and the effective utilization of measures envisaged by the law for the timely prevention, detection and forestalling of dangerous crimes and the organization of the struggle against misappropriation of socialist property, speculation, bribe-taking, negligence, overstatement of results statistics, deception and other economic crimes and crimes of office.

It is necessary to eradicate instances of indulgence toward malicious hooligans and persons endangering citizens' life and health and to step up attention toward preventing crimes committed on the basis of family disorders and domestic conflicts.

Prosecutor's office organs are set the task of improving the standard and effectiveness of prosecutor's supervision of the implementation of the laws against drunkenness, and parasitism and improving work aimed at preventing lack of supervision and violations of the law among juveniles.

Particular mention was made of the need to strive for the full detection and investigation of crimes and to focus attention on the virtual elimination of the causes and conditions giving rise to antisocial phenomena and the strict observance of legality in the activity of prosecutor's office and internal affairs organs.

L.F. Remnev, member of the collegium and department chief at the USSR Prosecutor's Office, spoke at the conference.

Taking part in the conference's work were M.M. Davtyan, chief of the Armenian CP Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, and leaders of the republic's administrative organs.

ALMA-ATA PAPER REPORTS PLENUM OF KAZAKH SSR SUPREME COURT

LD180901 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[KAZTAG report: "Kazakh SSR Supreme Court Plenum"]

[Text] A Kazakh SSR Supreme Court plenum held under the chairmanship of the K.Ye. Munbayev heard a report from A.G. Pushchnikov, first deputy chairman of the republic's Supreme Court, on the work of the collegium for criminal case in 1978-1979.

It was noted that the republic's Supreme Court collegium has done a considerable amount of work hearing cases and appeals, assisting lower courts and examining court practice in criminal cases of the most important categories, promoting by its activity the uniform and correct application of the laws. Great attention was paid to generalizing appellate and supervisory practice. A certain amount was done to propagandize Soviet laws. At the same time shortcomings were noted. The plenum demanded that the collegium for criminal cases improve the standard of all its activity on the basis of strict observance of socialist legality.

It was decided to intensify the monitoring of courts' fulfillment of the resolutions of the USSR Supreme Court plenum and Kazakh SSR Supreme Court plenum. The collegium members must study more profoundly the arguments set forth in appeals, always give reasoned answers to them, strictly observe the timetable for permitting appeals and strengthen their liaison with prosecutor's office, internal affairs and justice organs.

A report was heard from L.D. Krementsova, member of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, on the work of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Court collegium for civil cases in 1978-1979. This collegium's activity helped to strengthen socialist legality in the sphere of civil legal relations and to strengthen the protection of the rights and interests of citizens and state and social organizations. At the same time it still did not exert enough influence on improving the people's and oblast courts' hearing of civil legal disputes. The plenum instructed the collegium to eliminate the shortcomings and to take measures to further improve work to supervise the activity of the republic's courts and to improve the propaganda of civil, labor and marriage and family legislation among the population.

Appeals were heard from the chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Court and the republic's prosecutor for criminal cases.

B.D. Dzhusupov, Kazakh SSR minister of justice, U.S. Seitov, the republic's prosecutor, and the chairman of Alma-Ata city court, Alma-Atinskaya Oblast court and a number of people's courts participated in the plenum.

MASHEROV ON WAYS TO STRENGTHEN SCIENCE, PRODUCTION LINKS

LD171527 Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Mar 80 p 2 LD

[Article by R. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, under the rubric "On the Paths of Technical Progress": "Strengthen the Alliance of Science and Production"]

[Text] In September 1979 a Belorussian CP Central Committee Plenum examined the question of the activity of party organizations of the republic's scientific establishments and VUZes in raising the standard of research work aimed at accelerating scientific and technical progress in the national economy. I wish to emphasize immediately that, as part of the country's unified national economic complex, Belorussia's economy has now arrived at a stage in its development which can only be bettered if a qualitatively new, higher level of integration between science and production is achieved. The solution of these problems is all the more urgent as the foundations are being laid today for the Soviet economy's further development in the direction of its intensification, increased efficiency and quality and the achievement of high end results. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized in his speech to the voters of the capital's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug, "in the eighties we are obliged to continue and complete this very important business, which is the key of the party's economic strategy."

This is why, in our view, there is most clearly an urgent need for solutions and approaches which, being realized in practice, will on the one hand sharply intensify the process of scientific research and on the other revolutionize production on the basis of the latest scientific and technical achievements. And the potential for this exists. Its availability is convincingly evidenced by the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the republic's scientific potential and by the experience accumulated by progressive scientific collectives both in developing fundamental and applied research and in organizing the scientific process and testing in practice new structural forms of science's link with production.

More than 176,000 people in our republic are now employed in that broad sphere where the fate of scientific and technical progress is predetermined. These are not only scientific and scientific-pedagogic workers, whose numbers increased 150 percent from 1965 through 1979 and now stand at 36,000. Designers, planners, engineers, technologists, workers with the highest qualifications--all whose activities, labor and talent are linked with science and the implementation of its results--are champions of progressive ideas.

One of the major scientific complexes and the acknowledged organizer and coordinator of research on a republic wide scale is the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences, which was recently given the motherland's highest award--the Order of Lenin--for successes in developing Soviet science and culture and in training highly qualified scientific cadres and in connection with its 50th anniversary.

Belorussian scientists are taking an active part in elaborating and implementing 66 major scientific and technical programs on a union scale. Many scientific schools and directions have evolved among us and they enjoy high prestige.

In recent years there has been a substantial increase in the returns on our researchers' labor. Its results, assessed as real achievements of scientific and technical progress, are finding increasingly broad application in production processes. [paragraph continues]

In the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan, for example, the saving from the introduction into practice of scientific developments pioneered in the departments and laboratories of the academy's institutes alone totaled R209.5 million. And the total saving from employing finished scientific research projects in the republic's national economy exceeded R618 million over the same period.

In many instances the results of the scientific quest appear very impressive. Take, for example, the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Physics. Research by scientists of this comparatively young establishment, set up 25 years ago, has been awarded the Lenin Prize, three USSR state prizes, four Belorussian SSR state prizes, four prizes of the all-union and republic Lenin Komsomol and the S. I. Vavilov Gold Medal. The institute's employees have gained 247 originator's certificates for inventions, and one discovery has been registered. Last year alone the saving from the introduction of scientific developments totaled R8.5 million, which is four times the cost of maintaining this establishment.

In order to evaluate objectively at its true worth our scientists' contribution to the economy's development, let us turn to some results of economic activity. During the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan the production of more than 900 new products was started up in the republic's industry, more than 3,000 products are produced with the seal of quality, and their proportion of the total production volume has trebled compared with 1975 and now stands at 23 percent. More than 1,000 shops, sections and production processes have been fully mechanized or automated. Of course, these qualitative changes would have been simply impossible without the participation of science.

While in no way belittling what has been achieved, I must, however, say that only a start has been made on the work of tremendous scale associated with increasing the republic's contribution to the cause of accelerating scientific and technical progress.

We expect scientific workers to elaborate fundamentally new scientific, technical, organizational, design and technological solutions which would make it possible to modernize whole sectors of production, to produce the most technically sophisticated output and to sharply accelerate the labor productivity growth rate and the attainment of a far higher level of labor productivity. This approach is in full accordance with the demands of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and with the points and conclusions contained in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum.

In the all-union division of labor our republic fulfills important functions in the development, above all, of machine building and instrument making, that is, precisely those sectors on which the raising of the overall technical level of the national economy and its provision with the most modern machinery, equipment and technologies largely depend. Need it be said that the output of these sectors must be first-class in terms of technical and economic parameters, while scientific design developments, whose purpose is to insure the reliability and high class of this output, must embody ideas, discoveries and inventions which would not only meet present-day requirements but also outstrip them and be calculated for the long term. So far this is being insured far from always.

Moreover, in a number of instances we encounter a manifestation of unfeeling technical conservatisms, when plainly obsolete solutions are employed in the design of individual machines and instruments and in the technology of their manufacture.

Simply paradoxical facts are encountered. In certain enterprises, after modernization, both the degree of labor mechanization and the quality characteristics of the output being produced remain at the level of years long gone. It is true that we regard such instances as exceptions. But they put us on our guard, for they attest that the struggle for technical progress is not really being waged in a number of components of the economic mechanism.

At the same time I would also like to speak of something else. We have many enterprises and associations with rich experience of constantly raising the technical standard of production. Their links with science have long since acquired the nature of close cooperation. These are such flagships of our industry as the V. I. Lenin Minskiy Traktornyy Zavod, Belavtomaz, Integral, Gorizont and many other associations. But these days, as is known, scientific thinking is developing so fast that the time taken to introduce innovations must be as short as possible and researchers and production workers must always be guided by Lenin's instruction that insuring the comprehensive progress of socialist society demands "technology built to the last world of the latest science."

The republic produces good tractors and trucks which enjoy, on the whole, a good reputation with customers. But if we did not have a scientifically substantiated long-term program, the latter could lag behind the best Soviet and foreign models. Consequently, we need a profound strategy of scientific quest and technological design developments making it possible not only and not so much to make partial changes to the design of machines as to change systematically and purposefully in the qualitative respect the most important parameters and units of equipment being created. It has been estimated, for example, that increasing the life of large truck tires to 40,000 km against the present 15,000-20,000 km, as well as just doubling the durability of body sides, could save the national economy R30,000 per machine, not to mention increasing the competitiveness of these machines on the foreign market.

In the sphere of the technical reequipping of production and the creation of conditions for the production of first-class machines and instruments we are faced with the problem of sharply increasing labor productivity. So far, unfortunately, the narrow view which certain workers take of the problem has not been overcome; they are lax in taking its social aspect into account and confine themselves in practice to half-measures and the partial introduction of improvements, which even so are not always the most technically progressive. And yet life demands a systematic solution to this problem, that is, the creation of complexes of machinery, automation equipment and technologies whose use would revolutionize the labor process in all its stages, including auxiliary work. In this sphere our scientists are faced with a quite specific task--to make the maximum use of science's potential in the interests of fully mechanizing and automating production, introducing progressive technologies and creating reliable and economic robot equipment.

The fundamental question for both science and economic practice is the search for fundamentally new ways and means of making more rational use of natural raw materials, primarily fuel and energy resources in short supply. The republic currently consumes 32 million tons of standard fuel a year, but by 1990, according to forecasts, its consumption will increase to 46-47 million tons. Of course, we are now tackling fuel and energy saving quite earnestly. But we consider the work being done in this direction so far to be plainly inadequate. Here too we need a comprehensive long-term scientific and technical program, which will require the efforts of both scientists and production workers to implement it. [paragraph continues]

It is necessary to gamble on large-scale savings of fuel and energy resources--which is possible only by switching to fundamentally new technologies in industry, agriculture, construction, power generation and municipal services, creating less energy-intensive machines, units and technological processes and efficient heat-insulating materials and widely introducing automatic heat-conserving devices in industry and in the home. Here is convincing confirmation of this. Reducing by 10 grams the specific consumption of fuel just in engines created by the Minsk Motor Plant can save the country's national economy 139,000 tons of very valuable petroleum products a year.

We are seeking to involve scientists more widely in work connected with reducing the materials-intensiveness and at the same time increasing the durability of machines, mechanisms and structure, creating and widely introducing waste-free technologies, developing the production of various kinds of substitutes for materials in short supply, particularly valuable metals, and resolving such a very acute intersector problem as the struggle against corrosion.

As regards developments connected with accelerating scientific and technical progress in agriculture, we set scientists the task of extending fundamental and applied research into the creation of strains of agricultural plants and the breeding of kinds of animals which, while being highly productive, would also be resistant to disease and to various kinds of weather fluctuations under the republic's conditions.

These are the most important of the main problems on which the republic party organization is seeking to fix the attention of researchers and at resolving which 60 republican scientific, technical and economic programs now being fulfilled by our scientists are aimed. We have many scientific collectives working very fruitfully on their practical implementation.

For example, developments by the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Metal and Polymer Systems mechanics are already being employed at more than 200 enterprises in 20 sectors. Construction of a plant has begun in Gomel to produce articles made from wood-glass fiber on the basis of technologies and designs created in the aforesaid institute. Competition is widespread in its collective under the motto "Raise Every Scientific Development to the Level of an Invention." And this is the result: The average annual number of inventions has doubled compared with the Ninth 5-Year Plan, and the saving from using them in the national economy has also increased. Today the employees of this establishment have to their credit more than 600 originator's certificates and 24 patents, and every development proposed for production is protected by an originator's certificate.

An important factor in increasing the effectiveness of scientific research and accelerating the introduction of its results into production is to strengthen the material, technical and experimental base of science and increase the equipment available for the labor of scientific workers. Life convinces us that this problem can best be resolved only when production itself decisively turns its face toward science and assumes a necessary share of concern for material and technical supplies for the process of scientific creativity, particularly at its final stage--the actual embodiment of scientific ideas in practice in the form of new technologies, machinery, articles and so forth. We must have programs for the development of the experimental base in all leading sectors.

But, of course, this problem does not boil down just to the creation of suitable conditions for the efficient functioning of scientific research institutes.

This is not an end in itself but a means of resolving the chief task--accelerating the pace of scientific and technical progress on the basis of the speediest introduction of researchers' developments into production. And it is precisely the latter that gives rise to the greatest concern. We recently familiarized ourselves in detail with the activities of a number of Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences institutes and other scientific establishments. Scientists have created models of unique equipment and progressive methods of working materials and products making it possible sharply to increase labor productivity and to save considerable material and power resources. But their use in practice is being insured, at best, only in a few enterprises, although the solutions being proposed can and must be employed in many sectors.

Progressive practice shows convincingly that we must change over more boldly to new organizational forms of integrating science and production and to new evaluative criteria and indicators which would in equal measure stimulate scientists and production workers' activeness and their mutual interest in the most rapid utilization of scientific and technical achievements.

Here the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry's experience of administering scientific and technical progress is of great value. The sector has introduced integral [skvoznoye] planning and financing of all work--"from the original idea of commissioning"--and operates a quality control system. Further evidence of the saving thus achieved is provided by the experience of Minsk's V. I. Kozlov electrical equipment plant, which is administered by the aforementioned ministry. Here there has been a 50 percent acceleration in the implementation of scientific and technical developments and the savings from using new goods in the national economy have almost doubled.

All the prerequisites now exist for creating large science-and-production associations in which, in our opinion, science and scientists should be the dominant and commanding force. This will make it possible to overcome the present practice whereby science and production only come into contact with one another in isolated cases, when they must be integrated and organically amalgamated in the process of jointly solving national economic tasks.

Creating science-and-production associations and, within the Academy of Sciences, scientific and technical associations affords a real opportunity of sharply reducing the time it takes to introduce scientific developments into production and to put this all-important task on, so to speak, a state plan footing. We are pursuing a course of studying and solving all questions connected with the creation of such associations, especially those concerning intersector problems, as quickly as possible.

Thus the republic has essentially solved the question of creating a powder metallurgy and protective coating science-and-production association comprising the Power Metallurgy Scientific Research Institute successfully operating in the Belorussian Polytechnical Institute, the Scientific Research Institute's special design and technological bureau and its experimental production facility, experimental laboratories and a plant for the production of powdered metal goods, whose construction is envisaged in the 11th 5-Year Plan. This will make it possible to expand operations along a broad front in an extremely promising sphere of scientific and technical progress and to make an annual saving of R30-35 million, to release 500 metal cutting machine tools and 2,300 workers and to save 22,000 tons of steel. No less important is the fact that when created the science-and-production association will be a large scientific, experimental and training center for training cadres of specialists and for the perfection and widescale use of progressive methods and processes in various sectors of the national economy.

We are confident that science-and-production and scientific and technical associations have a big future ahead of them because they make it possible to organically combine basic and applied research and to dovetail all the links in the science-production chain.

Of course the republic's trade union organizations have a big part to play in accelerating scientific and technical progress and strengthening the ties between science and production. They are now more specific in their efforts to instill in the working people a creative and innovative attitude to their work and are struggling more actively to put the economy on an intensive footing. But what has been done and is being done in this sphere is still not enough. Our trade unions must show greater initiative and be more up to date in developing and persistently implementing conditions of competition among inventors and rationalizers, engineering, technical and scientific workers and specialists geared toward achieving high end results in scientific research work and introducing them into economic practice. Trade union committees are called upon to increase public monitoring of the implementation of comprehensive production mechanization and automation programs, especially in heavy, monotonous and auxiliary manual operations. We are, after all, talking about a problem of enormous social importance whose solution is intimately connected with improving labor protection and making it more human in every sense of the word.

The most important of the reserves for consolidating the alliance between science and production is the energetic activity of scientific and technical society and all-union society of inventors and rationalizers organizations. Today around 400,000 people are active in the 20 republic sector scientific and technical societies. Every second member of these organizations is a scientist or engineer, every eighth member a worker-innovator. This is a big force which makes a considerable contribution to the technical development of sectors. And this contribution is the greater, the more use that is made by the scientific and technical societies of the high qualifications of scientists, engineers, technicians, advanced workers and production innovators. In the republic's enterprises there has been support for and wide dissemination of the initiative of activists of the scientific and technical society of the Leningrad Elektrosila Association, who have begun a public review of the technical level of machines produced and equipment and machine tools used. At the Minsk tractor plant alone the implementation of the 1980-1985 plan for technical refitting, which members of the scientific and technical society took a most active part in formulating and substantially amending, will yield an annual economic saving in the order of R17 million.

Soon the next Belorussian CP Central Committee Plenum will discuss the work of the republic's trade union organizations in raising the efficiency of social production and resolving social and educational tasks. In the package of questions which will be subjected to careful analysis, questions of trade union participation in solving problems of scientific and technical progress and the integration of its achievements in the economy will also have their place.

The republic's party and trade union organizations, scientific establishments and production collectives understand well that the main untapped potential of our advance forward toward the heights of communist civilization lies on the path of accelerating scientific and technical progress.

BELORUSSIAN CP PLENUM DISCUSSES TRADE UNION TASKS

LD191017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[PRAVDA correspondents I. Novikov and A. Smirnov report: "Trade Unions' Contribution Is Substantial"]

[Text] Minsk, 12 March--The activeness of Belorussia's working people in fulfilling the 10th 5-Year Plan targets is great. The volume of industrial production has increased 33.7 percent over the past 4 years instead of the planned 30.5 percent. Production of goods bearing the state seal of quality has trebled. The value of the national economy's fixed production capital has increased almost 40 percent. The working people's material and cultural living standards are rising steadily. Per capita real income has increased 16 percent in the last 4 years.

The republic's trade union organizations make a great contribution to devoloping socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude toward labor. They are also increasingly concerned to improve leisure and sanatorium and resort facilities and to further boost amateur artistic activity, physical culture and sport. Recently party committees and primary party organizations have improved the selection and training of the trade union cadres and aktiv. The party nucleus in trade unions has been considerably strengthened and the responsibility of communists elected to trade union organs is being heightened. Party committees are going deeper into trade union organs' work, are supporting enterprises and useful initiatives and are offering practical assistance in implementing the functions entrusted to those organs.

This was said at a Belorussian CP Central Committee plenum that discussed the question "On the Republic Trade Union Organizations' Work To Improve Social Production Efficiency and Resolve Social and Educational Tasks."

MOSCOW PERSIAN ON GAS COMPLEX CONSTRUCTION IN ARMENIA

NC181256 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 14 Mar 80 NC

[Unattributed report on construction of gas storage and refinery complex to solve energy problem in Soviet Armenia]

[Text] Gas is a natural product with numerous uses and more and more uses for it are being found continuously. Gas is used in forging steel and in cement production. Some 182 million Soviet people--that is, two-thirds of the country's population--use gas for domestic purposes, in other words, for heating homes and for cooking. I remind you that gas is the raw material used in the production of many plastic products and polymers and, this is of ecological importance, gas is a clean fuel. In the Soviet Union one-third of the thermal powerplants operate on gas.

Meanwhile, one can imagine the large quantity of gas consumed by a developed industrial republic like Armenia where steel forging, chemical, and cement production plants are very advanced. Apart from the fields referred to, other industrial fields with large energy consumption have also advanced in Armenia. Finally, in addition to all these, all the inhabitants of the cities and the vast majority of the villages of Armenia use gas for domestic purposes.

If we want to use the experts' cliche, there is no source of energy--gas, coal or oil--in the depths of Armenia's soil. Therefore, the energy problem in this republic is very difficult and complicated.

In solving this problem, the supremacy of the socialist system in conducting national economic affairs is clearly manifested. In this system, the national economy of each and every Soviet republic is linked and centralized in one national economy. This centralization allows natural shortages to be overcome in common. For instance, Armenia receives natural gas through a pipeline from Azerbayjan which has ample fuel resources. Meanwhile, it should be noted that such exports do not include commercial benefits or profiteering. One can imagine the high sum of money in Armenia's budget for imported fuel, if there were no alternative. Relations between the socialist republics are characterized by unmarred and pure cooperation. Therefore, the name given to the gas pipeline between these two republics describes there relations, as it is known as the "friendship pipeline." I want to mention only one more fact. The citizen of Armenia pays exactly the same amount for gas used monthly as does the citizen of Azerbayjan.

However, the gas pipeline capacity, great as it may be--like any other mode of transportation--has high and low periods. For instance, toward evening, continuous industrial use is coupled with increased domestic use. In order to prevent extra pressure on the gas pipeline and any decrease or malfunction in fuel supply to industrial units and homes, a large gas reservoir and refining complex is being constructed near Yerevan, the capital of Armenia. We have asked Rudolf Asaturian, an eminent gas expert of Armenia, to give our listeners some information on this large complex: [Recording in Russian fading into Persian translation] This is the first time that such a unique reservoir has been constructed in the USSR for the storing of natural gas. Natural gas, brought here via pipeline, is turned into liquid gas through the refining process and then stored in special reservoirs at a temperature of 162 degrees [presumably Celsius] below zero. The liquid gas pipeline is also part of this complex. The output capacity of this complex for the (?liquification) of natural gas is 10 million cubic meters per 24 hours, exactly the same quantity consumed by this republic every 24 hours. This means that there are now actual possibilities to prevent any malfunction or shortage in gas supply throughout the Republic of Armenia.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE IN FEBRUARY

LD180939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed "Diary of All-Union Competition: "Greeting the Lenin Jubilee"]

[Excerpt] In our country labor in February proceeded under the sign of the competition for a fitting greeting of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth. Most collectives are successfully fulfilling the adopted socialist pledges, vying with the plants, factories, associations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes awarded CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banners. The presentation of Lenin honor certificates began everywhere in February. These are awarded to leading workers who complete their personal 5-year plan targets ahead of schedule.

The example of these workers is a summons to new successes in the struggle to successfully fulfill the 5-year plan.

The country's industry fulfilled the output sales plan by 101 percent. Almost all sectors coped with the targets. The ministries of the coal, timber and wood processing, and pulp and paper industries failed to fulfill them. The paper industry workers' longstanding lag is worrying. They are greatly behindhand with the plan--7 percent.

The increase in industrial output compared with February 1979 was 7.2 percent. This is a high indicator. The biggest production increases were achieved by the following sectors: fish industry (18 percent), medical industry (12 percent), production of instruments, automation equipment and control systems (11 percent), and gas industry (10 percent).

At the same time a number of leading ministries failed to cope with the production of many extremely important goods that determine the pace of technical progress, labor productivity growth and the improvement in the quality of the end product. For instance, after fulfilling the plan by 100.2 percent, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy realized only 98 percent of the January-February target in terms of the most important types of goods--pig iron, steel and finished rolled metal products. The chemical industry fulfilled the output sales plan by 100.3 percent but produced only 95 percent of the planned quantity of sulfuric acid, 96 percent of the planned quantity of synthetic ammonia and 98 percent of the planned quantity of synthetic resins and plastics and chemical plant protection agents. During the first 2 months of the year the country received less than the planned quantity of foreign and passenger cars, paper and pulp, radio sets, radio-phonographs and television sets, cotton, woolen and silk textiles and leather footwear.

The list of lagging collectives includes enterprises and organizations that failed to cope with the 1979 plan and pledges. This shows that it is not everywhere that serious conclusions have been drawn and lessons learned from the past problems. Thus last year the Kuybyshev railroad and all its branches failed to fulfill the plan in terms of either volume or quality indicators. Even now the railroad workers on this most important main line have not radically improved matters. Rolling stock there spends almost 75 percent of its time at stations and on sidings and is in use for only 25 percent of the time. The main causes are inefficient organization of shipments and violations of technological discipline.

Production is seriously harmed by the low level of labor discipline. Poor use is made of worktime in certain enterprises in the transcarpathian area. For instance, last year 50 percent of workers in the Promstroymaterialov Association, 33 percent in the baking industry and 25 percent in the Zakarpatles Association went absent.

The duty of all participants in competition is to improve organization in every sector of economic building on the threshold of the Lenin jubilee and to eliminate the factors hampering the achievement of good work results.

BRIEFS

ZEYA GES DAM--The last section of the dam of the Zeya GES has been completed. The gigantic engineering structure which has linked the banks of the river has reached a height of 115 meters, which has made it possible to begin the filling of the reservoir to a level which will insure stable operation of all units of the station. Construction of the pioneer of Far Eastern hydropower engineering has entered a final phase with the assembly of the sixth and last unit which is now underway. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0710 GMT 11 Mar 80 OW]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RSFSR KOLKHOZ COUNCIL MEETING VIEWS AGRICULTURAL TARGETS

LD180136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD

[Summary] A meeting of representatives of RSFSR kolkhoz councils has ended in Moscow. The meeting summed up the results of the councils' aktivity in the past 5 years and discussed the main tasks facing kolkhozes. New members of the All-Russian Kolkhoz Council were elected. A report was delivered by Florentyev, RSFSR minister of agriculture, who focussed attention on collective farm production in the eastern parts of the country. It was noted at the meeting that intensive efforts must be made this year to increase grain production. Some 140-145 million tons of grain must be harvested in the republic. Calculations show that there are sufficient reserves to achieve this. Winter crops will be sown to an extra 4 million hectares this year, and more land has been plowed for spring crops. The area sown to new, high-yield crop varieties will be increased by almost 10 million hectares. The meeting also discussed reserves for increasing the production of rice, corn, sunflowers and sugar beets. The area sown to soya in the Far East and other parts of the country is to be increased considerably.

VITEBSKIY OBKOM DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT TASKS

LD181101 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 7 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[BELTA report: "Path of Comprehensive Development"]

[Text] Vitebsk, 6 March--A Vitebskiy Belorussian CP Obkom plenum held here today has discussed the tasks of the oblast's party, soviet and economic organs in implementing the Belorussian CP Central Committee and Belorussian Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures for the Further Comprehensive Development of Vitebskaya Oblast's Agriculture."

S.M. Shabashov, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Obkom, delivered the report.

The plenum defined ways of implementing the projected program and the tasks of the oblast's party and economic organizations stemming from the Belorussian CP Central Committee and Belorussian Council of Ministers resolution.

The socialist pledges of the oblast's working people for the concluding year of the 5-year plan were discussed and adopted.

N.I. Dementey, secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, spoke at the plenum.

The plenum was attended by delegations from Smolenskaya and Mogilevskaya oblasts, whose working people are competing with Vitebskaya Oblast workers.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES UZBEKISTAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON STOCKRAISING

LD141441 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Text] A plenum of the Central Committee of the Uzbekistan CP has been held in Tashkent. It discussed tasks of the republic's party organizations in fulfilling the recommendations of Comrade Brezhnev contained in his letter to the Tashkentskiy Obkom and Oblispolkom and to all working people of the republic in connection with their achievements in the development of livestock raising and other branches of agriculture. A report was delivered by Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee.